

ARMY



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NOTES OF THE WEEK.

A NEW question under the Morton decision is suggested by a correspondent, who inquires whether service at the Naval Academy can be included in computing longevity pay in the Army. The Second Auditor decides that it cannot be, holding that the Morton case applies only to service at the Military Academy.

THE "Bulletin de La Reunion des Officers," in its number for January 17, gives a description of the Cavalry of the United States, as part of a series of studies of the principal foreign cavalries. The article is limited to a description of our cavalry organization, without criticism or comment.

THE following amendment, intended to be proposed to the Army Appropriation Bill, was offered in the Senate by Mr. BUCK, and referred to the Senate committee on appropriations on Friday last. We earnestly hope that it may be adopted: "Provided, That all appointments in the Army shall be to junior grades only, and all appointments in the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments shall be made by selection from the line of the Army."

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by Justice WOOD, affirmed the decision of the Court of Claims in the case of Medical Director JOHN THORNLEY, which was decided in the lower court against the claimant. The claim was for increase of longevity pay on the retired list, the question involved being similar to that in the TYLER case, of the Army. The case of the administratrix of Boatswain BROWN, argued at the same time, was not decided. The court has adjourned until the March term. The cadet engineer cases have not yet been decided by the Court of Claims.

THE Nicaragua situation, says the San Francisco Report, is interesting. BARRIOS, President of Guatemala, is raising an Army with the object or under the pretence of an invasion of Nicaragua, because of the latter's unpatriotic bargain with the United States. Nicaragua may appeal to the United States for aid under the treaty, and then we shall either have to fight with Guatemala, and so establish a very dangerous and expensive precedent, or bribe BARRIOS, who will then most likely divide with the President of Nicaragua and study up some new deviltry. As the matter stands the Senate has refused to ratify the treaty, which may, however, come up again, as Senator EDMUND has given notice of a motion to reconsider.

THE Army Register for 1885 was issued this week, and will prove very acceptable, as, owing to the many casualties in 1884, the Register for that year had become somewhat of a stumbling block in the matter of correct information. As we stated last week the present volume contains 400 pages against 890 in 1884, the increase being mainly due to the additional space required by the record of cadet service which now forms a part of the Register. The general arrangement is mainly the same as last year except that the list of "officers commissioned for distinguished services, who have received the thanks of Congress, etc., comes after "Relative Rank" instead

of after "List of Retired Officers." We note that 18 officers resigned in 1884, 41 died, 8 were "dropped," RUNKLE, MCBLAIR and MILLER, and 5 dismissed, BEYER, OLMS TED, JR., CUMMINGS, CLARKE and MESPLIE.

THE Navy Clothing Board is making fair progress on its work, though there is more or less delay in getting samples from clothing merchants. The sessions of the board are held in the office of Lieutenant T. B. M. MASON, in charge of the Office of Naval Intelligence, where articles of sailors' clothing of all descriptions may be seen, giving it the appearance of a clothing store or a pawnbroker's shop. Much consideration is being given to the subject of headgear; more so probably than to any other part of the uniform. It is proposed to do away entirely with the present cap for seamen and adopt instead a rolling brim hat. The pattern most favored is that of a soft crowned cloth hat, with rather a large brim, stitched around a number of times to give it stiffness, so that it may be rolled up or turned down, to protect the eyes, at the will of the wearer. It is shown in the cut which follows:



TWO samples are submitted, one of dark-blue cloth for winter service, and the other of white canvas for summer wear. A new cap for petty officers will also be adopted. One something in the style of the old navy officer's cap has received very favorable consideration, and will in all probability be adopted.

IT is expected that one of the four existing vacancies on the retired list of the Army will be filled by the retirement of Major JOHN E. TOURTELLOTTE, 7th Cavalry, late aide-de-camp to General Sherman, who has been recommended for retirement by an Army retiring board. There are three paymasters, Majors GOULD, REESE and HALL, who are awaiting retirement, but as no promotion follows, it is not at all likely that any of them will go on the list at present. The statement that Major BRECKINRIDGE, Inspector General's Department, is likely to be retired for disability is perhaps accounted for on the principle that the wish is father to the thought. Our information is that Major BRECKINRIDGE is rapidly regaining health and strength, and he writes that unfavorable symptoms have disappeared, and he is almost himself again. When last heard from he was in Venice, in fine spirits, and enjoying himself exceedingly.

WE may expect to see but few orders carrying mileage during the remainder of the current fiscal year. Out of the mileage fund of \$160,000 appropriated for the year, as the Paymaster-General informs the Secretary of War, \$100,800 had been disbursed up to Dec. 31, 1884, leaving but \$59,700 for the last half of the year. In view of this small amount the Secretary, in a circular letter to department commanders, has directed that no orders carrying mileage be issued when it can be avoided without detriment to the Service. He says it is

very necessary that this amount shall not be exceeded, as under no circumstances will he apply for a deficiency appropriation. The sum of \$175,000 has been asked for for the next fiscal year. This House reduced to \$160,000, and the Senate will be requested to add the extra \$15,000 estimated for. This amount is needed, the Paymaster-General says, because of the increase of travel over railroads at places where officers formerly travelled by stage and had their expenses paid from the transportation fund.

VERY little business was transacted by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs at its meeting on Tuesday. The SIMPSON case was again discussed, but no conclusions reached owing to the number of protests against his confirmation which have been received. His friends on the Committee contend that if he is not a fit subject for promotion to Captain, he is not for the position of Lieutenant, and that the Court-martial which tried him had the opportunity of deciding as to that. It is expected that a vote will be reached upon his nomination at the next meeting.

THERE is an old story told of a clergyman who sent out his hat to receive a collection, and when it came back empty from the stingy congregation exclaimed fervently: "Thank God that I got back my hat from this congregation!" So we may say, in answer to various inquiries, that we may be thankful if we get even the regular appropriations from this Congress. Very little, if anything else, is to be expected. Some of the bills that have passed the House, and are on the Senate's calendar may be reached, but the regular naval bill is not ready, and has not been considered by the Committee on Appropriations for the last ten days. Those who favor appropriations for the new Navy will, probably, find themselves again between the devil and the deep sea, and have to choose between yielding and going without any appropriation at all. The same may be said of the Fortification bill. Mr. ELLIS, the chairman of the sub-committee, has persistently demanded a liberal appropriation for sea coast defenses, but there is not the slightest likelihood of his getting it. The policy of the economists is delay. The Military Committee are investigating the subject of the best guns, but their recommendations are not likely to move the hard hearts of the Committee on Appropriations. General BENET, NORMAN WIARD, who still lives, and Mr. HASKELL have given the committee the benefit of their several opinions, which are being printed. In the absence of Senator LOGAN Mr. ALLISON will have charge of the Army bill, which is expected to be reached in the Senate by Monday next.

GENERAL HATCH, with the skill and cool judgment of an old soldier to guide him, has succeeded in settling the Oklahoma difficulty without bloodshed, and is entitled to more credit than if he had fought a battle and won a victory by bloodshed. He had personal interviews with the boomers, but they were very defiant. On the morning of January 27 he made his dispositions for attack. One company moved forward, and occupied a hill commanding their rifle pits. The act of "defiling" as laid down by MAHAN, the boomers had evidently not thought of. The cavalry then commenced to advance in line of battle, covering the entire place. They halted outside of rifle range and General HATCH rode for-

ward, and advised a surrender. The bright, clear, morning revealing the U. S. Troops in front, and the knowledge that each man of the 9th Horse was a marksman, and a colored soldier, who had no cause to reason why but to do and die, was too much for the intruders. They surrendered, agreeing to leave at once, and to give themselves up to U. S. marshal, when called to do so. Had not wisdom governed them not a man would now be alive. One darky killed would have infuriated the remainder, and like the blood-hound, you could not have held them. When once aroused they are like the fiercest animals in their attacks. The boomers say they surrendered because of hunger. We have heard that story before, it seems in the past, and will receive it "cum grano salis." It was strange hunger only appeared the day the troops were moving for attack. However it is settled for the present, and to General HATCH's coolness, good judgment and knowledge of handling men, the credit is due.

APROPOS of the published statements that the Secretary of the Navy is looking after those officers who have been reported for criticizing the Navy Department in Nice, France, because of the orders of the flagship *Lancaster* to the Congo River, a correspondent writes us that if Mr. CHANDLER knew the general opinion of him on that station, or could have heard the comments upon the orders of the *Lancaster* from Hamburg to Nice, in July, 1882, to break up the naval storehouse, he would change his diet to raw meat. Outspoken as opinion has become in the United States Navy, it is as nothing compared with the criticism of administration which prevails in the fleets of Great Britain. Men of brains and education *will* think, and think loudly. Officers and men of both Services *will* "growl" at that which does not command itself to them, but at the same time *will* never fail to do their duty and obey orders. The only privilege left to men who must obey orders is to growl at them, and from long experience with the Services we were under the impression that there was a provision in the Constitution authorizing them to do so. Though we are not able to find it at this moment it must be there. We respectfully refer the Secretary of the Navy to it.

INSTRUCTION FOR RANK AND FILE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The benefits arising to the Service from the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., and the School of Application, at Leavenworth, Kas., cannot be over-estimated; and as far as concerns the officers, these schools seem to meet the intention of their promoters.

A question arises, however, as to whether *any benefit* is done to the Service in the way of improving and instructing the rank and file of the Army, beyond the comparatively few men composing those immediate commands.

It is respectfully suggested that the Cavalry school be a separate organization, and located at Fort Riley.

That at least five of the mounted batteries be grouped at some suitable post, as a School of Light Artillery. That the enlisted men at Fortress Monroe, and Fort Riley, be formed into "School Companies," belonging to no regiment, and be maintained at one hundred men to a company; that the mounted batteries be also allowed one hundred men each.

That all recruits for the different branches of the service, be sent immediately upon enlistment, to the school of their respective corps; and to be attached for instruction to the school companies.

That the number of men at these schools should be approximately—at Fortress Monroe, 500 men; at Riley, 1,000 men; at Leavenworth, 1,200 men; at Light Artillery School, 500 men.

Any recruits enlisted over and above this number, to be "attached" to the School Cos., to be merged into the companies, as instructed men are drafted into companies on service. That men sent to fill vacancies as recruits are needed in regiments, be invariably selected by lottery from among instructed recruits, that the best men and tradesmen may not be kept at depot.

That non-commissioned officers for the schools at Monroe, Riley and Leavenworth (to the number that the organizations justify) be selected from the Army at large, according to corps, special fitness for the object in view to be considered. That these school non-commissioned officers be given as inducement to zeal and good behavior, permanence at their stations, and if married, quarters. That each school be allowed a band, to be formed as at present. That recruits of any aptitude for special trades, that may be useful in the Army, particularly tailoring, carpentering, painting and smith-

ing, be given an opportunity to improve, and be instructed in those trades. That for purposes of discipline, supply, etc., these schools be under the Department commanders, but that no movements of the commands, nor changes be made, unless by the authority of the Lieutenant General of the Army. That officers for company organizations be from the cavalry, artillery and infantry, by detail as at present, the tours of captains being three and lieutenants two years.

That suitable commanding, field and staff officers for each school be selected by the Lieutenant General commanding. (The Light Batteries, in the nature of things, cannot be made school companies, thus one from each regiment is proposed to form the school.)

Such is the outline of a plan (of course susceptible of improvement and change) that, it is believed, will be a valuable factor in accomplishing the end now most desirable in our small Army, the highest excellence. Each of these schools would naturally be the standards of customs, tactics, etc., of its special corps.

The project of the Light Artillery School is heartily endorsed by several division commanders, and the other three being in actual existence need but slight development or change.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

JAMES R. WASSON, late Paymaster, U. S. Army, was in Omaha last week.

MRS. ORD, widow of the late General E. O. C. Ord, U. S. A., is at Oakland, Cal.

CHAPLAIN J. C. LAVERTY, U. S. A., celebrated his sixty-third birthday, on Thursday, Feb. 5.

COLONEL CHARLES E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., attained his sixty-second birthday on Sunday last, Feb. 1.

GENERAL C. C. AUGUR and MAJOR GILLISS, U. S. A., have returned to Fort Leavenworth from a trip to the Oklahoma district.

GENERAL B. C. CARD, U. S. A., was in Newport, R. I., this week, on private business connected with the recent death of his father.

GENERAL SAMUEL BRECK, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Snelling, Minn., from a trip to Moline, Ill., to attend his brother's wedding.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S sixty-fifth birthday happens on Sunday next, February 8, a fact which will not be forgotten by his many friends.

LIEUTENANT G. W. KINGSBURY, 12th U. S. Infantry, on sick leave from Madison Barracks, is spending the winter at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

SURGEON W. E. WATERS, U. S. A., was to leave Madison Barracks, N. Y., the latter part of this week, on a month's trip South, to include New Orleans.

THE death of Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, U. S. N., promotes Surgeon A. A. Hoehling to Medical Inspector, and P. A. Surgeon P. C. Persons to Surgeon.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT CRAIG, U. S. A., attached to the Signal Bureau, was expected to have the branch in San Francisco under his charge in full operation this week.

THE handsome memorial cross erected over the grave of Jerome Collins, the meteorologist of the Jeannette expedition, at Cork, Ireland, was blown down during a recent storm.

COLONEL DAVID PERRY, U. S. A., who has been East on leave for some time past, was married in New York, Jan. 28, to a daughter of the late Doctor Jas. H. Hoyt, of Stamford, Conn.

THE will of the late Rev. W. A. Scott, of San Francisco, has been filed. The estate is valued at \$40,000 and is left entire to the widow, to be finally divided equally among the seven children, of whom Colonel R. N. Scott, U. S. A., is one.

MAJOR W. L. HASKIN and LIEUTENANTS HARRIS and HARMON, of the Presidio, were present at the Exhibition Drill at the Pavilion, San Francisco, on the evening of Jan. 23. Major General Pope, who was expected, was unable to be present.

GENERAL HORATIO C. KING read a historical sketch entitled "From Winchester to Appomattox C. H." before the Teachers' Association of Brooklyn. An interesting discussion followed. The General spent last Sunday at West Point as the guest of Lieutenant Braden.

At a charming german given on the evening of Jan. 24, at Columbus Barracks by Mrs. C. A. Booth, in the garrison hop room, there were eighteen couples. The german was led by Lieut. Eldridge, U. S. N., and Mrs. Crawford, wife of Lieut. M. Crawford, U. S. A., and a guest of Mrs. Booth. The programmes were printed on pale pink satin and were very unique.

DR. JEAN BAPTISTE MARCHISI, who died a few days ago at Utica, N. Y., was born in Carmagnola, Piedmont, Italy, August 6, 1789. He was attached to the army of Napoleon I. and was captured by the English, detained in Sicily, then sent to Gibraltar, and thence to Canada, where he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department, and afterwards settled in the U. S.

THE San Francisco Report says: "When an anonymous letter writer told General Irvin McDowell, U. S. A., the other day, that, as a citizen of New York he could not legally sit as Park Commissioner of San Francisco, how quick the old soldier's sense of honor was shown to be. He resigned at once. The object was only technical; no pecuniary dishonor, or in fact any dishonor at all was involved, and everybody wanted him to retain a position in which he was so useful. But that was impossible for him, and we give him all honor for his sensitiveness."

LIEUTENANT J. S. PARKE, 21st U. S. Infantry, and bride, were expected this week at Fort Sidney, Neb.

REAR ADMIRAL A. L. Case, U. S. N., was in New York early in the week, locating at the Murray Hill Hotel.

CAPTAIN W. H. NASH, U. S. A., has entered upon duty as Depot Commissary of Subsistence at New Orleans.

PAYMASTERS MACHETTE and Smith, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., this week, from short leaves of absence.

LIEUTENANT V. J. BRUMBACK, 2d U. S. Infantry, lately returned from Alaska, has rejoined at Fort Spokane, W. T.

LIEUTENANT R. H. YOUNG, 4th U. S. Infantry, on leave for his health, is spending a portion of the winter at St. Augustine, Fla.

LIEUT. E. R. MILLER, U. S. M. C., (retired) is living near Germantown, Penna., where he maintains his active interest in fine horses.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER G. A. CONVERSE, U. S. N., has arrived at Newport, R. I., and entered upon duty at the Torpedo Station.

LIEUT. S. F. STUART, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Ensign Louis Duncan, U. S. N., were guests at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, early in the week.

THE marriage of Lieutenant W. E. Almy, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mildred Sellers is announced to take place in Philadelphia February 11.

ASST. SURGEON WILLIAM J. WILSON, U. S. A., is expected East this week, from St. Joseph, Mo., to report for assignment to a post in New England.

CHAPLAIN WM. FOSTER MORRISON, U. S. Navy, is comfortably settled at the Pensacola Navy Yard, where he is keeping house assisted by one of his sisters.

SURGEON J. R. GIBSON and Paymaster W. R. Gibson, U. S. A., are still in Philadelphia, in attendance upon their mother, whose serious illness we reported last week.

LIEUTENANT E. ST. J. GREBLE, 2d U. S. Artillery, of Little Rock Barracks, was a visitor at Fort Leavenworth this week, and received a hearty welcome from old friends.

CAPTAIN J. A. SLADEN, U. S. A., of Gen. Howard's Staff, has been appointed on the Executive Committee of the Omaha Division of the Youths' Mutual Improvement Association.

LIEUTENANT MEDOREM CRAWFORD, 2d U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Crawford, have returned to Washington, their wedding trip being cut short by the illness of Mrs. Crawford's mother.

MAJOR J. C. BATES, 20th U. S. Infantry, presided over a General Court-martial sitting this week at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the trial of Lieutenant Wm. English, 17th Infantry.

LIEUTENANT G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., Doctors V. Havard and L. M. Maus and Lieutenants D. A. Howard, H. H. Ludlow and F. L. Dodds, U. S. A., were guests at the Grand Hotel, New York, early in the week.

MR. THEODORE M. ETTING, formerly a lieutenant in the Navy, and now a practising lawyer in Philadelphia, has received the Republican nomination for member of Select Council of that city for the Eighth Ward.

MR. E. D. PRESTON, of the U. S. Coast Survey, who has been engaged for the past year in Astronomical work at Cordova, South America, has arrived at his home in Little Britain, Penn., where he will make an extended visit.

THE marriage of Lieutenant J. M. Stotsenburg, 6th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Mary G. La Tourette, daughter of Chaplain La Tourette, U. S. A., is announced to take place at Fort Union, N. M., on Wednesday next, Feb. 11.

THE American Club of Philadelphia, the leading Democratic organization of that city, has arranged to give a grand reception to Grover Cleveland, President-elect, on the 15th Jan. at the Academy of Music. The commandant of the League Island Navy Yard and a staff of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps are among those invited to participate.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL, at Faribault, Minn., has just received 150 cadet rifles, cal. 45, in exchange for the old pattern, cal. 50, turned in. When Captain Curtis of the retired list entered upon his duties as Professor of Military Science at Shattuck, he got the arms repaired at the Rock Island Arsenal, after eight years use, at a cost of \$150.85. After using them five years since the repairs, the Government charged the school for loss and damages seventy-nine cents.

THE San Francisco Report, of January 24, says: Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, U. S. N., has arrived from Sitka, Alaska, and is at the Occidental. Captain Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, has arrived from the South. Captain Cullen Bryant, Ordnance Dept., registered at the Occidental, Thursday. Mrs. A. G. Booth gave a musical, a few evenings ago, at the Grand Hotel. Among those present were: General and Mrs. Thompson, Paymaster Williams, U. S. N., and Capt. A. M. Brown, U. S. A.

PRESIDENT Cleveland might have enjoyed the honor of having written the briefest public document on record were it not for the New York Sun and the New York Tribune. The former pointed out a superfluous word in the message conveying to the Legislature of New York his resignation of the Governorship, and the latter followed this up by striking out eight words, or about a third of the entire document. The Tribune supplements this unkind cut by showing that even this leaves the message an example of verbosity as compared with Julius Caesar's famous note, "Veni, vidi, vici," which John Phoenix criticised by showing that the words *veni* and *vici* were superfluous, and saying that "Cesar doubtless had considerable time on his hands when he wrote that despatch, and his style was diffuse in consequence." The very briefest dispatch on record is Sir Charles James Napier's "Peccavi" (I have Scinde), with which he announced his brilliant victory in India.

GENERAL C. C. GILBERT, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gilbert, are spending a portion of the winter in Florida.

Mrs. CHANDLER's tea party at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Tuesday afternoon, was a pleasant occasion.

LIEUTENANT B. F. HANDFORTH, 11th Infantry, on leave from the West, is visiting friends at Hoboken, N. J.

CAPT. JAMES HALLOWAN, 12th Infantry, is spending a few days in New York, from Madison Barracks, N. Y.

COLONEL THEODORE YATES, U. S. Army, looked up old friends in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

Mr. and Mrs. O'CONNELL, wife and daughter of Lt. O'Connell, 1st U. S. Infantry, were visiting relatives at 278 Rue Royale, New Orleans, Jan. 27, 1885.

ASSISTANT SURGEON VALERY HAYARD, U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., on Monday, and is preparing for his trip abroad.

CAPTAIN C. B. SEARS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., a few days ago, on an inspection trip of levees being constructed under his supervision.

MRS. MORRISON, wife of Lieutenant C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., stationed at Rock Island Arsenal, who has been seriously ill, was at latest accounts out of danger.

THE MISTES HAMILTON, daughters of Col. Hamilton, 5th Artillery, are spending the gay season in Buffalo, as guests of their cousin, Mrs. Henry W. Kip, of Linwood avenue.

It is stated that GENERAL HARNEY's family have succeeded in their efforts to secure the appointment of a receiver for his estate, which is said to yield an income of \$100,000 a year.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. F. STEPHENSON, U. S. A., before leaving Fort Omaha for Fort Niobrara, was tendered a complimentary hop which came off on the evening of January 30.

BENNETT GRAHAM BURLEIGH, the special correspondent of the London Telegraph, who was wounded in the fight at Abu-Klea, January 19, served in the Confederate Navy during the War.

GENERAL GALUSHA PENNYPACKER, U. S. A., who on his recent return to Philadelphia from Hot Springs, was taken seriously ill with low malarial fever, is, we are glad to learn, slowly recovering.

The marriage of LIEUTENANT W. M. DICKINSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Otis, was to take place in St. Paul, on Tuesday of this week, February 4th. The fair bride is a sister of Mrs. Wallace, wife of Lieutenant G. D. Wallace, 7th U. S. Cavalry.

LIEUTENANTS J. B. RODMAN, C. M. O'Connor, and G. D. Wallace, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, acted as judges at a recent competitive drill of the Leavenworth Light Infantry, held at the rink in that city. One of the features of the evening was an exhibition drill on skates.

THE Siam Gazette reports that his Royal Highness, Prince Krom Hurun Narate, Worariddhi, Siamese ambassador to England and America, is to be received, and his Royal Highness, Prince Krom Hurun Phutaret Damrongrak, the Lord Mayor of Bangkok, sent in his stead.

COLONEL R. E. WHITMAN, U. S. A. (retired), is the author of a paper on "What Shall We Do with the Living," which was read by Miss Kate Field before the New York Cremation Society, in the hall of the Society for Ethical Culture, West 54th street, New York, on Thursday evening.

DR. SAMUEL J. ALLEN, JR., was tried this week at Boston for manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Charlestown, Mass. Among those present at the trial were Capt. D. M. Lee, U. S. A., and Sergeant John Ryan, 7th Cavalry, and other Army men who knew Dr. Allen when he served in the Army.

LIEUTENANT JAMES S. JOUETT, 10th Cavalry, is now undergoing trial at Fort Davis, Texas. The nature of the charges are not known, but are thought to have grown out of the action of some members of the General Court-martial presided over by Colonel Anson Mills, held at that post, which were severely criticised by General D. S. Stanley, and in reference to which several letters were sent to us and published.

CAPTAIN J. G. RAMSAY, 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., of which Col. L. L. Langdon is commandant, was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday last for striking a car conductor. The Police Justice before whom the Captain was taken promptly released him on his own recognizance to await the action of the Grand Jury. The daily press have, as usual, made the most of the occurrence, but the facts appear to be about as follows: Capt. Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay were on their way from Baltimore to Fort McHenry. He was thrown into the mud by the carelessness of the conductor in starting the car. He naturally felt indignant at the action of the conductor in starting the car so suddenly, and so told him and shook his fist in his face, but did not strike him.

In response to the House resolution offered by Mr. Slocum, the President transmitted to the House on Monday the appeal of Fitz-John Porter for restoration to the Army. General Porter says, in part:

"I ask you to deal with the present, not with the past. The effect of the sentence of the Court-martial is a present and continuing one. It continues as long as I am kept out of the profession in which I was bred and from which it is fully shown, by facts which have come to light since my trial, I was wrongfully ejected. The law provides for just such cases as mine, and there are many precedents with which I need not trouble you in this appeal. . . . You had objections to the special course of action prescribed in the vetoed bill. If you continue to adhere to the views expressed in your message, may I not indulge the hope that under the general act of 1868 you will in the exercise of your Constitutional power reappoint and nominate me to a suitable vacancy which may exist or may occur in the Army."

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. DE B. W. GARDINER, U. S. A., is still detained by sickness at Baltimore, Md.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Art., left Fort McHenry, Md., on Wednesday, on a week's visit to friends.

LIEUTENANT GRANGER ADAMS, 5th U. S. Art., left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., this week, to be absent about a fortnight.

CHAPLAIN W. H. STEWART, U. S. N., was married January 20, at Manchester, N. H. to Miss A. L. Tolles, of Weathersfield, Vt.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, U. S. A., and Captain Geo. E. Ford, U. S. A., were at the Colonnade Hotel, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. H. PATZKI, U. S. A., who has been seriously troubled with his eyes for some time, and obliged to go on sick leave, is in Philadelphia.

MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., accompanied by General J. B. Fry, called upon President-elect Cleveland at the Victoria Hotel, New York, on Thursday, and received a cordial welcome.

CAPTAIN S. R. STAFFORD, 15th U. S. Inf., takes charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Albany, N. Y., relieving Captain S. P. Jocelyn, 21st Inf., who goes to duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

THE retirement of Captain Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf., promotes 1st Lieutenant W. E. Hofman, to a captaincy, and 2d Lieutenant John Baxter, Jr., to a 1st lieutenancy. Captain Hofman entered the service as 1st Lieutenant, June 12, 1867.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER H. C. BECKWITH, U. S. N., has been very sick with consumption for the past month at Coleman Station, near Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He is now much more comfortable and appears to be slowly improving.

LIEUTENANT J. H. SEARS, U. S. N., was married to Miss Rose Ranlett, at the residence of the bride's father, 1330 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, on Wednesday, February 5. A reception followed the wedding at which many friends were present.

THE marriage at the Presidio of San Francisco, January 27, of Captain W. A. Thompson, 4th U. S. Cav., to Miss Minnie Moore, daughter of Colonel John Moore, Medical Department, U. S. A., is described as "one of the most brilliant ever celebrated at the Presidio," and "the event of the season in military society." The ceremony took place at the Catholic chapel, the Right Reverend Archbishop Alemany officiating. Lieutenant Jas. H. Dorst, 4th U. S. Cav., was "best man." The ushers were Dr. White, of Angel Island, and Lieuts. Bailey, Best, Britt, Robinson, Frank Bingham and McClelland, of the Presidio. A reception and a wedding breakfast followed and then the married couple left for a tour through Southern California, after which they will go to Fort Bowie, Arizona, Captain Thompson's station.

OUR NAVAL ACADEMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING the last three or four years we certainly have had a good deal of trouble with our Naval Academy; we have seen dissatisfaction rife among both cadets and officers, in the former case often most openly expressed, generally, alas, with more force than reason; we have seen insubordination upon insubordination and in one or two instances almost mutiny itself; year after year we have seen cadets summarily dismissed for hazing, and again and again have we seen this reptile practice, though seemingly crushed beneath the iron heel of discipline, rise and flourish with unabated vigor; and now to culminate it all it is bruited abroad that a cadet has been hazed to death.

The affairs of the Naval Academy have been criticised and canvassed from almost every standpoint; from the governing standpoint of the Superintendent and the Secretary of the Navy and the technical standpoint of the Service; from the investigating standpoint of Congress and the inquisitive standpoint of the country at large; all parties concerned have had their say, have abused, criticised or lauded as they saw fit; all but one, and that one, the party whose interests are most vitally concerned, has heretofore remained silent. I refer to the cadets themselves. I may as well here state that I am not a cadet; were I one I would probably not care to brave the chance of dismissal for the transient pleasure of giving to the readers of the JOURNAL a brief insight into academic affairs from a cadet standpoint. I am only a plain citizen and take up the pen in behalf of the cadets, simply because they can not do it and no one else will.

During the last ten years every Superintendent of the Naval Academy has been indefatigable in his endeavors to root out hazing, and those who say that the practice is connived at by the authorities are simply grossly ignorant on the subject.

The fourth class have been kept under constant surveillance, and every case of hazing which has come to light has been promptly followed by the dismissal of the offender; every known method of detection, both honorable and otherwise, has been resorted to, and occasionally with Jesuitical zeal pushed to such extremes as to be little short of downright tyranny; as happened some six years ago, when a dozen or more cadets were dismissed because they refused to become informers on their guilty class mates. Yet in spite of all these stringent measures, here, ten years after the beginning of the crusade, the rumor goes forth that a cadet has been hazed to death. Whether this is so or not, and I for one am fully convinced that hazing had nothing whatever to do with his death, the fact still remains that there is hazing, and plenty of it too, still going on; and the reason why it does still exist is, simply, because the only plan that could stop it has never been tried. The Superintendents, with Congress and the whole Navy Department at their backs, have tried and failed; now why not give the cadets a chance themselves, and see if they won't find a remedy? Even supposing that by a rigid and constant system of espionage, the practice was stamped out, how long would it remain so? Why, just as long as the system existed in its pristine rigidity, and not a moment longer. At the first slackening of the reins of discipline, hazing would be up again like a "Jack in the box." But once persuade

the cadets themselves to look at it as all the world outside does, stripped of its amusing mask, and clothed in its own proper covering of dishonor and cowardice, and from that moment hazing will be a thing of the past. The cadets are not young ruffians—I say it with due deference to the opinion of the Hartford Courant—but young men of gentlemanly instincts, with ideas of honor as high and strict as they are quixotic. To us outsiders, the man who hazes is a brute and a bully, but is not the man who submits to the hazing just as much a coward? The bully who orders his fellow cadet to chew soap is dismissed, while the cowardly "plebe," who tamely submits to the outrage is allowed to go "scot free." But after all, may be I am a little too severe on the poor "plebe;" as a rule it is not the fear of personal violence that makes him submissive, but rather an indefinite dread of the infinite power of the upper class, a reverence which he feels for their position, a something which I can readily believe one must feel to understand. The very first lesson which he learns on entering the Academy is that the upper class men are all powerful, that his very existence there depends on their approval, and with subdued voices knots of plebes discuss how so and so, who had resisted hazing, had been "spotted" so unmercifully, that at the end of the year he had seen fit to pack his trunk for home—cause, over the number of his demerits. Now why don't the authorities take the trouble to brush these cobwebs from the plebe's eyes, impress them with the idea that they are as guilty if they allow themselves to be hazed, as are the hazers themselves, and show them that it is their imperative duty to protect themselves? If the question was fairly put before the cadets, I believe a majority of them would take a sensible and honorable view of the matter. Some few, no doubt, would not, but if it was a well understood fact that the hazer and the hazed would both be punished, the fourth class would not dare to submit, even if they should deserve to. A few black eyes and bloody noses would be the consequence, detection would follow every offence, and soon hazing would die a natural death.

The limits of this article will not permit me to say more on this subject. I would like to elaborate my plan and discuss a few of the obstacles which lie in its path; for that such obstacles do exist I fully admit, not insurmountable, though, if opposed by a system based more on principles of toleration and equality than on those of despotism.

I wish to say a few words more relative to the recent feeling of dissatisfaction among the cadets, which as we all know has been evinced by several cases of insubordination during the administration of the present superintendent. Is it the fault of the authorities or of the cadets? Some say one, some the other; I say neither; it is the fault of Congress. True, Capt. Ramsay has made many sweeping changes, overthrown established institutions and introduced innovations, curtailed old privileges and created new ones; the cadets have naturally felt themselves aggrieved, and their wrongs, though many of them imaginary, were none the less real to them for that. But the cadets have felt themselves aggrieved before; in fact, they always have been possessed with the idea that they were abused and ill-treated; then why is it never before has this feeling culminated in open mutiny? The reason is this. In each class there is a goodly proportion who feel that their connection with the Navy is only a transient one; those who bring up the tail end of the class know that after six years they will be discharged, they have no interest in the Service, no vital consideration to keep them to the path of duty.

How can the country expect that these cadets will feel in honor bound to preserve the laws when the country itself has dealt so unfairly by them; for it was an outrageous breach of faith, when in 1882, Congress at one full swoop discharged from the Service four-fifths of the class of '83, and an unknown proportion of each succeeding class. Every cadet, no matter where he stands, can not but feel that his position is an insecure one, knowing that there is not enough interest manifested in Congress to prevent one member, if the idea strikes him, from abolishing one class or a dozen. If Congress is determined to turn the Academy into a charity school, it must take the consequences. A little leaven leavens the whole loaf, and a dozen reckless and disorderly cadets can with ease set the whole Academy by the ears. To say that the discipline was never better than now (as a certain officer is so reported to have said by the Baltimore Sun) is most certainly a mistake. How can the country be expected to believe it with the record of the last three years brimful, as it is, of dissatisfaction, insubordination and mutiny? Just at this moment, possibly, every thing may be quiet; fear of consequences may have produced a temporary cessation of hostilities; but the feeling of discontent is still there, ready to break forth at any moment; and this era began on the day when in 1882 Congress passed Mr. Robeson's Naval Appropriation bill.

How such a ridiculous measure could become a law and why it is allowed to remain one, passes the comprehension of ordinary mortals to understand? There is everything in the bill to condemn it, nothing to recommend. What possible sense is there in giving a technical naval education to a party of young men, at a large expense to the Government, and then, just when they have finished their course, and are in a position to be of some use, sending them back to civil life? If we had a naval reserve to which they could be assigned, or even a merchant marine where they could turn their nautical knowledge to account and help to build up our commerce, I could see a glimmer of reason in the measure, but as everybody knows we have neither, and are not likely to have either. Possibly, Mr. Robeson may have had some idea of forming a contingent civilian navy; I don't say that he did, for that would imply that he did have some ideas on the subject, and I don't wish to say or imply anything of which I am not absolutely sure. But suppose such was his plan, does any one imagine it would stand the test of common sense? If ten years from now we should be involved in war, how many of these young men would be competent to perform the duties of a naval officer? And even granting that they were competent, how many of the seventy-five or one hundred who have already been discharged would be willing to return to the Service and accept subordinate positions? as they would necessarily have to do. How many of them would be content to swing their hammocks in the steerage and see before them daily men whom

ten years ago they outranked by a hundred numbers comfortably ensconced in the sacred precincts of the ward room? Some few would return, but they would be very few, and these the very worst of the lot, men who were actually unable to earn their bread and butter any other way. Does any one imagine that their patriotism would make them pocket their pride? If he does he is very much mistaken. The patriotism of the cadet received a very rude shock when the Government broke its faith with him; when, after five years of hard work, with the coveted prize almost in his grasp, he saw it snatched away by a short-sighted Congress.

But to return to the Naval Academy. If an evil is to be eradicated, the only sensible method is to strike at the root at once. I do not think the country needs a free college, but if it does let Congress establish it, but let it be separate from that institution which for forty years has supplied our Navy with its officers; officers who, in spite of our wooden tubs and pop-gun ordnance, will compare favorably with those of any nation in the world.

If there are too many officers, let the number of cadets entering be decreased, but let those that are there feel that they have embarked for life in an honorable profession, and thus eliminate the reckless element. The fear of dismissal, the blight of all their aspirations, will quell the spirit of insubordination; their natural pride in the profession will maintain discipline and raise the standard of honor, and the knowledge that their future positions depends upon themselves will endow them with that energy and perseverance which is absolutely necessary to obtain the required standard of proficiency, a standard which I have no hesitation in saying is higher than that of any other institution in the country. Then, under a wise and tolerant government, trusting for the maintenance of discipline more to the pride and less to the fear of the cadets; under a government wise enough to understand that a cadet is a human being and not a mere automaton, we would see our Naval Academy flourish as it never has before. Just as long as our naval school is a hybrid institution, just that long will there be anarchy and confusion, or, what is worse, rebellion. The fault lies not with the governing powers, nor in the cadets themselves, but in the law of the land.

J. H. L.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

General Dunn, U. S. A., and Mrs. Dunn, have gone to Rock Island Arsenal to see their daughter, the wife of Lieut. C. C. Morrison, U. S. A., who has been very ill.

The ball to take place at Washington Barracks on Monday evening next, February 9, is to be one of the events of the season.

Lieutenant S. D. Sturgis, 1st Artillery, one of last year's graduates, who has been detained here by illness for some time past, left early in the week to join his battery at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

The last entertainment of the Army and Navy Assembly and German Club took place on Monday evening at Mariner's Hall. The guests were received by Mrs. Sicard, wife of Commodore Sicard, U. S. N., and the german was led by Lieut. W. P. Duval, 5th U. S. Artillery.

Lieutenant Benjamin Alvord, 20th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting here, has returned to Fort Hays, Kas.

The list of "bilged" midshipmen has been sent to Washington. The failures, it is stated, are principally in the lower classes, and number between 20 and 30. It is thought that Cadet Julius M. Dashiel will be the only one to fail in this year's graduating class, though several others are not well up in their studies. Cadet Dashiel, it is said, was deficient in both mathematics and gunnery. This will reduce the June graduating class to 37 members.

Secretary Lincoln has directed that no names of persons shall be placed on the maps of the discoveries made by Lieut. Greely and his men in the arctic except of the members of the expedition. Since making the order the Secretary has made two concessions for the retention of names heretofore assigned by Lieut. Greely, these being with reference to the names of Mrs. Greely and Mary Murray Lockwood, the favorite sister of Lieut. Lockwood. It appears that Lieut. Greely gave names on his rough charts to headlands, capes, mountains, bays, fords, and glaciers, and among the names were those of Army friends, including Col. Richard Irving Dodge, Capt. Howgate, Lieut. Craig, and others. Perhaps the safest rule would be that followed by the Park Commissioners of New York, who refused to erect statues to men who are still living.

In the Court of Claims on Thursday, Mr. A. M. McBlair, as counsel for certain officers of the Army and Navy who served in the Mexican War, obtained judgments in favor of the claimants aggregating some \$8,000. This is under the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Lieut. James H. North. Among those for whom judgments were obtained were Admirals Rhind, Quackenbush and Worden.

Maj. W. F. Tucker has relinquished his temporary duty here and will return to New Mexico.

Capt. Moses Harris, 1st Cavalry, has been admitted to membership in the Army Mutual Aid Association.

Lieut. Stoney and P. A. Engineer Zane went to New York this week to select articles of clothing and other equipments from the Greely relief outfit for service in their explorations in Alaska.

The following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General of the Army during the current week: Capt. L. Brechemin, Med. Dept., Ebbitt House, on leave; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Treat, 5th Art., 1322 18th st., on leave; Col. J. F. Head, retired, 1455 Q st., permanent residence; Major John Green, 1st Cav., 715 21st st., on leave; Capt. Samuel K. Schwenk, retired, Ebbitt House; Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Inf., Ebbitt House; Asst. Surgeon Chas. R. Ewing, 1310 19th st., on leave; Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ord. Dept., 224 Indiana ave., personal instructions from department commander.

Some Congressional friends of a naval officer recently complained to the President because he was detached from agreeable shore duty before he had enjoyed it three years. The President referred the letter to the Secretary of the Navy, who replied, vindicating the order issued, and saying: "It is true that the custom exists of continuing officers on duty, both at sea and on shore, for terms of about three years. But as the custom only exists in the exercise of a mere discretion by the Navy Department, it is completely within such discretion for the Department to depart from the custom in particular cases, without being liable to be called upon to give reasons therefor, either to the officer or to any patrons or protectors of him. If officers consider that this custom gives them a contract right to remain on any particular duty for a fixed period, unless the Department assigns reasons for a change, and satisfies the officers and their friends that those reasons are good and sufficient, the sooner the custom is utterly broken up the better. If an officer, in such a case, can turn around upon the Department, and make an issue concerning the reasons for his orders, when no reasons are assigned, or intended to be assigned, military administration is at an end. No such privilege, during my administration of this Department, under your direction, has been allowed to naval officers, or to their relatives or friends, whether private citizens or members of the other branches of the Government. It cannot be allowed or tolerated without the destruction of all discipline."

The bill increasing the personnel of the Inspector-General's Department, as corrected by the two Houses of Congress, was received and signed by the President on Thursday. The woods are still full of candidates, but if any of them have been promised the highly-prized office they keep the fact to themselves. We have but one wish in the matter, and that is that the very best man the Service offers be selected to fill the place. Who is he? Don't all speak at once, gentlemen.

The record of the Court-martial in the case of Judge Advocate General Swaim is in the hands of the Attorney-General for review and opinion on the law points involved, particularly as to whether the officer can be put on trial, except on charges preferred by his immediate commander. Another trial of Gen. Swaim before the same Court is to follow immediately. The charges are preferred by Lieut.-Colonel Batchelder, under the 6th and 61st articles, the specifications alleging that the accused did falsely certify for the months of February, March and April, 1883, that he owned and kept three horses, when he neither owned nor kept them, and actually sold the forage thus drawn to other persons. Mr. Grosvenor, the counsel for General Swaim, says the findings in his case are in substance as follows: "As to the first charge, viz., that of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War, not guilty; as to the second charge, neglect of duty and conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, in failing to report to the Secretary of War his knowledge of the alleged duplication of Colonel Morrow's pay accounts, guilty."

Executive Document No. 153, sent to the House of Representatives on January 29 last by the Secretary of the Treasury, contains the names of 1315 persons whose claims for mileage under the Graham decision have been allowed by the 4th Auditor and Second Comptroller. Their names, together with the amount allowed such claimant we have printed in the JOURNAL, with the exception of the following: Thomas T. Craven, Rear Admiral, \$287.67; Horace Whitworth, late Asst. Engr., \$4.75; Wm. S. Dana, Commander, \$652.92; Jessup Nicholson, Lieutenant, M. C., \$80.75; Wm. Shaw Bowen, late Asst. Surgeon, \$265.76; Albert Kautz, Commander, \$627.23; Joseph Lanman, Rear Admiral, \$882.01. The total amount allowed is \$209,538.36. Another batch representing quite a large sum was reported to Congress last year, but no provision was made to pay them. It is expected that they will all be provided for in the forthcoming sundry civil bill. There are a few claims of this character yet to be settled, but they will probably not be reported to Congress this session, as the accounting officers are so much pushed with other work. Unless, therefore, Congress makes an appropriation in lump to pay all claims of this character they will have to wait until next year.

THE SWAIM AND MORROW COURT.

The court concluded the case of General Swaim early this week, verified and signed the proceedings and transmitted them to the Secretary of War, who it is understood has sent them to the Attorney General for revision, before submitting them for the consideration of the President. Speculation has been rife as to the findings of the Court, but up to the time of going to press nothing official has been promulgated, and the result is still in doubt. The Court, upon concluding the Swaim case at once took up that of Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Morrow, 6th Cavalry, charged with signing false certificates in violation of the 18th Article of War, and with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in violation of the 61st Article of War.

The specifications to the first charge allege that Colonel Morrow made and signed pay vouchers for certain months in 1883 in triplicate, and the specifications to the second charge set out that he fraudulently negotiated the pay vouchers. Colonel Morrow introduced as his counsel ex-Governor Boutwell of Massachusetts, and Captain W. E. Dougherty.

Upon arraignment Colonel Morrow pleaded "not guilty" to both charges and to the specifications, but his counsel, ex-Governor Boutwell, presented on his behalf a statement in the nature of a confession and avoidance, which declares in substance that while the accused did sign the pay vouchers in triplicate the second set of vouchers was not issued by him until the holders of the first had relinquished all claims under them and accepted as security for the

payment of the sums advanced upon them a policy of insurance on the life of the accused, and that the third set was not issued until a similar arrangement had been made with the holders of the second.

Colonel Morrow testified in his own behalf to this effect, and Captain Frank H. Brooks testified that he wrote to Colonel Morrow about a year ago, informing him that he could purchase some of his paper in this city at a large discount, and that Col. Morrow answered that he felt himself in honor bound to repay every cent of money he had borrowed, and that, even if he could take up his obligations at a discount, he would only do so to relieve himself of the debt temporarily, as he would eventually have to pay the full debt. The only witness for the prosecution was Captain and Brevet Major T. H. Norton, U. S. A., retired, of Wheeling, W. Va., who testified that it was agreed that his firm were not to present the accounts for payment, but that they were to be renewed whenever they became due by Col. Morrow, the latter paying a discount of \$44 on each pay account as it was carried over. All the accounts in the possession of the firm, amounting in value to about \$3,000, were, he said, turned over to Mr. Middleton, of Washington, as Trustee, in April, 1883, in accordance with a supplementary agreement entered into with Col. Morrow at that time. On cross-examination witness said that when the firm relinquished Col. Morrow's pay accounts to Mr. Middleton, to whom Col. Morrow had assigned his pay for the benefit of his creditors, he gave them as a security a policy of insurance on his life for \$3,000, which they still hold. He also said that the firm had received up to date under the pooling arrangement entered into by Col. Morrow about \$1,400.

The case was then submitted to the court with a brief argument by ex-Gov. Boutwell, who said that the prosecution had failed to show that the certificates signed by Colonel Morrow were false or that, if they were false, that Col. Morrow thought at the time that he was issuing false certificates; that Col. Morrow, by agreeing to pay an exorbitant rate of interest to those holding the first issued accounts, obtained the right to control his own pay. He contended that Col. Morrow had acted in this whole matter in good faith, although he may have committed some errors which he now regrets. The Judge-Advocate said that he had nothing to say to the court in reply to the counsel for the defence. This closed the case, and the verdict of the Court will be next in order.

PROMOTION BY INVERSION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR correspondent "H" has convinced me that radical legislation is needed to meet his case and that of other meritorious young officers to whom the Army is indebted for whatever of efficiency it may possess. The accompanying bill is proposed, not indeed as a *perfect* measure, but one in the direction of tardy justice,

The verdict of science, that man changes his identity once every seven years is recognized, but the exact age at which he begins to deteriorate not being established to my satisfaction, thirty-two is arbitrarily taken, in order that there may be no further delay in presenting the bill for the consideration of your readers.

AN ACT TO Promote the Efficiency of the Army.

Whereas, It is established to the satisfaction of Congress that the longer a man practices the profession of arms the less he knows about it, and the older he grows the less efficient he becomes, therefore, Be it enacted:

SECTION I. That appointments to commissions in the line of the Army shall be confined to graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, and to enlisted men thereof under twenty-five years of age, who shall be commissioned as Colonels.

SECTION II. That Colonels after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become Lieutenant Colonels; Lieutenant Colonels after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become Majors; Majors after seven years shall vacate their commissions and become Captains; Captains after seven years shall vacate their commission and become 1st Lieutenants; 1st Lieutenants after seven years shall become 2d Lieutenants and so remain during life or good behavior.

SECTION III. That in each grade officers shall have rank and command according to date of commission beginning with the *latest* (i. e., the newer the commission the greater the rank.)

SECTION IV. That line officers of the Army now in active service shall be recommissioned in conformity with the principles of this act; *Provided*, That Colonels on reaching the age of thirty-two shall become Lieut. Colonels; Lieutenant Colonels at thirty-nine shall become Majors; Majors at forty-six shall become Captains, and so on descending at intervals of seven years until they reach the grade of second lieutenant; *Provided further*, That line officers now on the retired list shall be commissioned as second lieutenants on the active list and be assigned to duty as such.

SECTION V. That the retired list for line officers is hereby abolished, except in case of death, or total disability.

SECTION VI. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

ARMY RETIREMENTS.

ON comparing the list of Army Retirements published last week, with the one published in the JOURNAL of May 12, 1883, we find that a few clerical errors were made in copying and rearranging it. To the retirements in 1883 should be added those of John P. Hatch, Colonel, 2d Cavalry, Jan. 9; James C. Lavery, Chaplain, 24th Inf., Feb. 5; Charles C. Gilber, Colonel, 17th Inf., March 1. Surg.-Gen. Murray, retires, Aug. 6, 1886, and Col. Jno. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf., Oct. 18, 1886; Capt. G. A. Hull, M. S. K., April 18, 1891.

To the retirements in 1887 should be added that of Chas. J. Sprague, Major, Paymaster, April 12. The date of retirement of E. I. Baily, Colonel, Surgeon, November 14, 1888; that of T. A. McFarlin, Surgeon, July 10, 1890; and that of Gen. W. B. Rochester, P. D., Feb. 15, 1890, and that of Basil Norris, Lieut.-Col. M. D., March 9, 1892. The list as we originally published it was correct.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

February 6, 1885.

Ninth Infantry—1st Lieutenant William E. Hofman to be Capt., Feb. 3, vice Pollock, retired. 2d Lieutenant John Baxter, Jr., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 3, vice Hofman, promoted.

Seventeenth Infantry—2d Lieutenant Edgar W. Horne to be 1st Lieutenant, Jan. 30, vice Mann, appointed Adjutant.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Jan. 30, 1885.

By direction of the Secretary of War, par 527 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

527. The regimental fund is appropriated exclusively for the maintenance of band. Whenever a regimental fund exceeds the requirements for this purpose, the excess shall be transferred to the company funds of the different companies of the regiment; the distribution to be made in equal amounts to each company.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adj't.-Gen.

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Jan. 17, 1885.

Fixes sums for extra duty pay as the maximum monthly allotment at posts for the remaining six months of the year.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 22, 1885.

Announces the result of target practice and of classification in marksmanship in the Department, for the target year ending September 30, 1884.

The results are quite satisfactory. The 3d Cavalry has a figure of merit of 42.78, 4th Cavalry, 30.27, and 1st Infantry, 44.11. The figure of merit of the Department is 38.33 against 22.97 in 1883, and the Dept. numbers 64 sharpshooters, 206 marksmen; 307 first class men, 401 second class, 1,079 third class, and 35 present but not firing.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Col. J. C. Kelton, A. A. G., will proceed to Benicia Arsenal and Barracks, Cal., on public business, (S. O. 8, Jan. 21, D. California).

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments

Major James Gilliss, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Caldwell, Kansas, on public business (S. O. 15, Jan. 26, Dept. Mo.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Alexander Egger will proceed to Fort Reno and report for duty (S. O. 5, Jan. 30, D. N. M.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Henry Donaldson arrived at Little Rock Barracks from Fort McHenry, Md., early in the week.

P. Q. M. Sergt. J. C. Franklin has joined at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Capt. Charles A. Woodruff, Chief C. S., will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 10, Jan. 20, D. Columbia).

Commissary Sergt. Frederick Nirk has been dishonorably discharged at Fort Lowell, A. T., by sentence of G. C. M., for embezzlement, false entries, etc. (G. C. M. O. 4, D. Arizona, Jan. 26)

Pay Department.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted Major W. R. Gibson, Chief Paymaster (S. O. 15, Jan. 26, Dept. Mo.)

S. O. 208, of 1884, directing Major Henry B. Reese, Paymr., to pay the troops at Boise Barracks, Idaho, is rescinded, and Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster General, will make payment at that post (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, D. Columbia).

The inspection of the money accounts of Major Daniel R. Larned, Paymr., will be made by the C. O., Fort Walla Walla (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, D. Columbia).

Major William Arthur, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., on public business (S. O. 1, Jan. 31, D. East).

Brigadier General William B. Rochester, Paymr. Gen., is relieved from further duty as a member of the G. C. M. of which Major Gen. John M. Schofield is president (S. O. 1, Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

Major Wm. F. Tucker, Jr., Paymr., is relieved from further duty in Washington, D. C. (S. O. 1, Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

Medical Department.

Asst. Surg. Wm. J. Wilson will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., and report for duty as post surgeon (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. East).

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect after the return to duty of Asst. Surg. A. H. Appel, is granted Major W. E. Waters, Surg., Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 24, Jan. 31, D. East.)

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect between March 15 and April 1, is granted Asst. Surg. B. D. Taylor, Fort Clark, Texas (S. O. 1, Jan. 26, D. Texas).

Before a G. C. M., which met at Omaha, Neb., and of which Col. H. A. Morrow, 21st U. S. Infantry, was president, was tried Asst. Surg. William Stephenson, U. S. A., on a charge of "Neglect of Duty," four specifications, alleging a failure to attend promptly and faithfully a sick soldier, Private W. L. Stinnard, Co. B, 4th Infantry, in the post hospital, Fort Omaha, and when the said Stinnard was in a dying condition, did neglect to attend him, but left him to such care and attention as he could get from two voluntary nurses. Plea, "Not Guilty." Finding, "Not Guilty." The court, therefore, acquitted him. The reviewing officer, General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., in his remarks upon the case, says: "The proceedings, findings and acquittal are approved." The case of Doctor Stephenson as presented to the Department Commander was *prima facie* a strong one; but now that all the attendant circumstances have been brought to light by the investigation of the court, the reviewing officer takes pleasure in stating that the vindication of the accused is complete. He will be released from arrest and returned to duty (G. C. M. O. 1, D. Platte, 1885).

Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. appointed

to meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., by par. 2, S. O. 116, series of 1884, Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, D. Dak.). Hospital Steward Harry Harson is assigned to duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 7, Jan. 26, D. Platte.)

Hospital Steward Geo. Duke, late on duty at Fort Lowell, A. T., has been dishonorably discharged the service under sentence of General Court-martial for misappropriation of public property, etc.

Hospital Steward Wm. Denner was discharged by expiration of service, at Fort Bennett, D. T., Jan. 22, and re-enlisted Jan. 23, D. Ariz.

Upon the arrival of Hospital Steward Carl Anderson, at Fort McDowell, Private Peter Werner, Co. E, 1st Inf., hospital steward of the 3d class, will be relieved from duty at that post, and will at once proceed to Fort Grant, for duty in the same capacity (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

The C. O., Fort Grant, will issue a furlough for four months to Hospital Steward C. H. Fearn, to take effect upon being relieved by Private Peter Werner, Co. E, 1st Inf., hospital steward of the 3d class (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

Hospital Steward Herbert Graham, 2d class, U. S. A., will return to San Antonio (S. O. 1, Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Engtneers and Ordnance Department.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles F. Powell is extended fifteen days (S. O. 1, Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., Comdg. Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 10, Jan. 20, D. Columbia).

THE LINE.

1st Cavalry, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Major George G. Hunt is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Fort Ellis, M. T., by par. 2, S. O. 116, series of 1884, D. Dak. (S. O. 6, Jan. 19, D. Dak.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Albert G. Forse, Fort Custer, M. T., to take effect at such date during the month of February, 1885, as he may elect (S. O. 10, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

2nd Cavalry, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Sergt. Cady Robertson, Troop E, will report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., to accompany 2d Lieut. Henry T. Allen on his reconnaissance in Alaska (S. O. 9, Jan. 19, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

1st Lieut. Bainbridge Reynolds is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Thomas, relieving 2d Lieut. J. T. Dickman (S. O. 9, Jan. 26, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. T. Dickman is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 9, Jan. 26, D. Ariz.)

4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

2d Lieut. S. A. Mason is authorized to purchase a public horse (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Allen Smith is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

Capt. Wirt Davis is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson will relieve 1st Lieut. Emerson Griffith of his duties as recruiting officer, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 4, Jan. 27, D. N. M.)

S. O. 4, appointing 2d Lieut. F. G. Hodgson recruiting officer, Fort Wingate, N. M., is revoked (S. O. 5, Jan. 30, D. N. M.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

1st Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington is assigned to temporary duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, M. R. S.)

Major John E. Tourtellotte, now on leave of absence, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service, will proceed to his home and await retirement (S. O. 1, Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. C. M. O'Connor, from Fort Leavenworth to St. Joseph, Mo., and return, Jan. 6, to Quincy and return, Jan. 14 and 15, and to St. Joseph and return, Jan. 20, 1885, serving subpoenas, were necessary for the public service and are approved for payment of mileage (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, Dept. M.)

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson is appointed A. C. S. at Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 13, Jan. 23, Dept. M.)

2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson is appointed Act. Ord. Officer at Caldwell, Kas. (S. O. 14, Jan. 24, Dept. M.)

1st Artillery, Colonel George P. Andrews.

2d Lieut. James E. Runcie is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 9, Jan. 19, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Wm. L. Haskin will proceed to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., to consult with the C. O. in regard to certain articles of ordnance required for Light Bat. K (S. O. 7, Jan. 19, D. Cal.)

2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. F. B. Hamilton, commanding Light Bat. A, will proceed to Baltimore, Md., for the purpose of inspecting a horse to be purchased, under contract, for that battery (S. O. 26, Feb. 4, D. East.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for twenty days, to commence on or about Feb. 10, is granted Capt. E. R. Warner, Little Rock Barracks, Ark. (S. O. 25, Feb. 3, D. East.)

1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Major Edward Collins is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Grant, A. T. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

2d Lieut. William R. Abercrombie, A. D. C., will transfer to the C. O. Benicia Arsenal, Cal., unseizable O. and O. stores (S. O. 9, Jan. 19, D. Columbia.)

4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Capt. Henry Seton is relieved as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Platte.)

Col. William P. Carlin will repair at once to Washington, D. C. (S. O., Feb. 4, H. Q. A.)

A neatly executed roster of commissioned officers of the 4th U. S. Infantry arrives this week. There are 34 on the list, 32 of whom are on duty with the regiment and at other points, and two on sick leave. The title page of the roster bears the legend: "War of 1812, Florida War, War of the Rebellion, Indian Campaigns."

5th Infantry, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

1st Lieut. Henry Romeyn is relieved from duty as J.A.-C. of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Keogh, M. T., by par. 3, S. O. 4, D. Dak. (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. William H. Sage is relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Fort Keogh, M. T., by par. 3, S. O. 4, D. Dak. (S. O. 10, Jan. 29, D. Dak.)

An exchange says: "Carl von Wolfgang is the name of a real German count who has enlisted at Fort Keogh."

7th Infantry, Colonel John Gibbon.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared by his post commander, is granted 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene (S. O. 7, Jan. 26, D. Platte.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Capt. Edwin Pollock, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is by direction of the President, retired from active service this date, in conformity with sec. 1251, R. S., and will proceed to his home (S. O., Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

1st Lieut. Charles F. Roe is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

Private Julius Fauerbach, Co. B, is appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment (Orders 8, 12th Inf., Jan. 30.)

13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. James Fornance, Adjt., is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 13, Jan. 29, Div. M.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

Lieut.-Col. Henry Douglass will inspect Q. M. stores, C. and G. E., and O. O. stores, at Fort Townsend, W. T., for which Capts. James Kennington and D. W. Burke are accountable (S. O. 11, Jan. 21, D. Columbia.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

1st Lieut. Josiah Chance is detailed additional member of the G. C.-M. at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O. 9, Jan. 27, D. Dak.)

A G. C.-M. will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Feb. 2, for the trial of 2d Lieut. William English (S. O. 16, Jan. 29, Dept. M.)

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

1st Lieut. W. H. Hammer is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Gibson, I. T., vice 1st Lieut. W. H. Low, Jr., relieved (S. O. 17, Jan. 31, Dept. M.)

21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Sergt. Richard Barthelmess, Co. B, having been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant of the regiment, will join Headquarters at Fort Sidney, Neb. (S. O. 8, Jan. 29, D. Plat. A.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

1st Sergt. Oswald Windfuhr, Co. E, will proceed to Fort Lewis, Colo., and report with a view to appointment as regimental quartermaster sergeant (S. O. 3, Jan. 24, D. N. M.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

2d Lieut. A. M. Palmer will proceed to Caldwell, Kas., and relieve 2d Lieut. A. B. Jackson, 9th Cav., of the duties of A. A. Q. M. (S. O. 13, Jan. 23, Dept. M.)

Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. B. M. Custer (S. O. 15, Jan. 26, Dept. M.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Capt. John W. Clous is further extended twenty days (S. O., Feb. 2, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 31, 1885.

CASUALTIES.

1st Lieutenant F. Halverson French, 3d Cavalry wholly retired from the service January 27, 1885.

1st Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, 3d Cavalry, resigned January 31, 1885.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Jan. 27. Detail: Major James P. Canby, Paym.; Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav.; Capt. Samuel McKeever and Abner Haines, Jr.; 1st Lieuts. James Ullo and Horace B. Sarson, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip G. Wales, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieuts. Abner Pickering and Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Guy Carleton, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 12, Jan. 22, D. Columbia.)

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Jan. 27. Detail: Capts. Samuel McConaughay, Charles B. Western, and Charles H. Warrens, 1st Lieuts. Patrick Hasson and Richard T. Yeaman, 2d Lieuts. Frederick S. Calhoun, Frank F. Eastman, Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., and Henry C. Cabell, Jr., 14th Inf., and 2d Lieut. William H. Reynolds, 14th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 13, Jan. 23, D. Columbia.)

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Jan. 30. Detail: Capt. Jacob Kline, Thomas J. Lloyd, Cass Durham, and Charles R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. Edward Hunter and John Q. Adams, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. John Anderson, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George B. Backus, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. William T. Wood, 18th

Inf.; 2d Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieuts. Peter Campbell, Thomas W. Griffith, and Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabaniss, Jr., 18th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort Snelling, Minn., Jan. 27. Detail: Capt. Charles Bentzoni, Gaines Lawson, Charles F. Robe, and Edwin J. Stivers, 1st Lieuts. Redmond Tully and Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles L. Phillips, 4th Art.; 2d Lieuts. George P. Ahern and Charles C. Tear, 23rd Inf., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort Yates, D. T., Jan. 28. Detail: Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Thomas M. McDouall and Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien and Charles H. Greene, 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Brush, R. Q. M., and 2d Lieut. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, 7th Cav., and 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

At Fort Thomas, A. T., Jan. 29. Detail: Major G. A. Purington, Capt. G. A. Drew and Oscar Elting, 1st Lieuts. Bainbridge Reynolds and G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. E. C. Carter, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. J. T. Knight, 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 3d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Ariz.)

At Fort Shaw, M. T., Feb. 4. Detail: Capt. Jacob F. Kent, Edward Moale, Charles Hobart, and George W. H. Stouch, 1st Lieuts. Joseph Hale, Adj't., William Krause, and William C. Bartlett, 2d Lieuts. Francis P. Fremont, Frank B. McCoy, and John H. Beaumont, 3d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Phillip Reade, 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 8, Jan. 23, D. Dak.)

At Madison Barracks, N. Y., Feb. 5. Detail: Capt. H. C. Egbert, D. J. Craigie, and James Halloran, 1st Lieuts. G. S. Wilson and Frederick Von Schrader, 2d Lieuts. W. O. Clark and Charles H. Osgood, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. C. W. Abbot, 12th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 23, Feb. 3, D. East.)

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 2, for the trial of 2d Lieut. William English, 17th Inf. Detail: Major J. C. Bates, 20th Inf.; Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; Major P. Middleton, Med. Dept.; Capt. Theodore Schwun, 11th Inf.; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.; Capt. J. S. Loud, 9th Cav.; Capt. F. H. Hathaway, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. G. Townsend, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., and 1st Lieut. F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. East.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Feb. 9. Detail: Capt. Charles Wheaton and R. L. Eskridge, 1st Lieuts. Charles H. Heyl and Edwin B. Bolton, 2d Lieuts. William A. Nichols, Edwin P. Pendleton, and William H. Allaire, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 2d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 27, Feb. 5, D. East.)

At West Point, N. Y., Feb. 9. Detail: Capt. Henry G. Sharpe, Sub. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Murray, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Gustav J. Fiebeger, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Douglas A. Howard, Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Alexander, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Sidney E. Stuart, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 4, H. Q. A.)

Army Boards.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. James E. Wilson, 2d Art.; Capt. Timothy E. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art., will assemble at Washington Barracks, D. C., Feb. 7, to report upon the qualifications of an applicant for appointment as superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. Feb. 3, H. Q. A.)

Purchase of Q. M. Supplies.—“Whenever competition has been invited by advertisement or circular letter to dealers, and no bids received, it becomes the duty of the purchasing officer to make the purchase in open market in the manner usual among business men, and such open market purchases are not considered to be, in the meaning of the law, *emergency* purchases, and need not be specially reported for the approval of the Secretary of War. The fact that competition has been invited and no bids received should in all such cases be noted on the face of the voucher for the purpose. The failure to receive bids in response to an advertisement does not, however, justify an omission on the part of the purchasing officer to again invite competition when similar supplies are again required to be purchased. The purchase of parts of machinery, or parts of stoves or ranges, for repairs, or of patented articles for which it is known there can be no competition, should be made in open market, and are held not to be *emergency* purchases, and need not be specially reported for the approval of the Secretary.” (Letter A. G. O., Jan. 19, 1885.)

Clothing Allowance.—The additional clothing allowance of five dollars for the first year of the enlistment is to be credited to the soldier in the same manner as the regular clothing allowance—i. e., he is to be credited on each settlement of his clothing account during the first year with the *pro rata* allowance due on the date of such settlement, or in case of discharge or death during the first year his account will be credited with the *pro rata* allowance up to the date of death or discharge. (Endorsement A. G. O., Jan. 2, 1885.)

Washington Monument.—The commanding officer Fort Monroe, Va., will send four batteries, and the commanding officer Fort McHenry, Md., three batteries, properly armed and equipped, to Washington, D. C., to take part in the ceremonies incident to the dedication of the Washington Monument. A field officer from each post will go in command of the respective detachments, which must arrive in Washington not later than Feb. 20th inst., and upon arrival will report them to Colonel R. B. Ayres, 2d U. S. Artillery, commanding Washington Barracks. (S. O. 23, D. East, Feb. 3.)

Clothing.—Upon the question as to what is the clothing allowance of an Hospital Steward of the 2d class it is decided that “in the absence of any fixed clothing allowance for a Hospital Steward of the 2d class, he can only receive the allowance due to his grade in the line of the Army.” (Endorsement A. G. O., Jan. 10, 1885.)

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Ord. Sergt. John Johnson, Fort Foote, Md., whose term of service expires Feb. 18, will proceed to Washington Barracks, D. C., and report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 28, D. East, Feb. 6.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. Chas. Morton, 3d Cav., is extended 10 days (S. O. 10, D. Arizona, Jan. 28.)

The annulment of the contract of A. A. Surg. C. H. Allen will take effect upon the return to their proper station of the troops with which he is now on duty in the field, and par. 2, S. O. 5, c. s., D. Arizona, is modified accordingly (S. O. 10, D. Ariz., Jan. 28.)

The leave of absence granted to Capt. J. H. Smith, 19th Inf., is extended 10 days (S. O. 12, D. Texas, Jan. 30.)

Post Q. M. Sergeants, recently appointed, are assigned as follows: Richard Anderson, late 9th Cav., to Fort Riley, Kas.; Francis Finlay, 1st Art., to Fort Bidwell, Cal.; Thomas Griffin, 5th Inf., to Fort Pembina, D. T.; Geo. Eppert, 11th Inf., to Fort Sisseton, D. T.; Rudolph Wolf, 16th Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.; J. T. McDermott, 16th Inf., to Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Asst. Surg. Ezra Woodruff is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, N. Y. H., and upon expiration of leave will report for duty in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor, upon expiration of leave, will report for duty in the Dept. Missouri (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Lieut.-Col. W. McFarland, Corps of Engineers, will report in person to the Secretary of War (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Leave for six months, from Feb. 25, is granted Maj. Simon Snyder, 5th Inf. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Lieut.-Col. A. Mordecai, Ord. Dept., is granted two months' leave, with permission to apply for an extension (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

The leave of Lieut. W. Stanton, 6th Cav., is extended one month (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

The leave of Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Inf., is extended two months (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

2d Lieut. F. G. Irwin, Jr., 2d Cav., is transferred from Troop D to Troop C (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Lieut.-Colonel Walter McFarland, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Buffalo, N. Y., on special business. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 5.)

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Robert, Corps of Engineers, is detailed member of the Advisory Board to the Harbor Commission Board at Philadelphia, relieving Major W. H. Heuer. (S. O. H. Q. A., Feb. 6.)

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Division of the Missouri.—Maj. Gen. Schofield.

A roster, dated Feb. 1, was received this week and contains the usual detailed information. The strength in troops of the Division is now 86 Troops of Cavalry, 4 Light Batteries of Artillery, 191 Companies of Infantry, and 45 Indian Scouts.

Dept. of the East.—Major Gen. W. S. Hancock.

A Buffalo correspondent writes: The Infantry troops at Fort Porter have had their winter monotony broken of late by tours of duty at the United States pier, foot of Erie Street, to prevent unauthorized encroachments, the management of the delicate affair being under Captain Edward Maguire, Corps of Engineers.

The troops of Forts Monroe, Va., and McHenry, Neb., have been ordered to Washington to take part in the Washington Monument dedication ceremonies, and will also go there for the inauguration ceremony.

The bill to dedicate the Military Reservation at Plattsburgh, N. Y., to the village of Plattsburgh has been virtually disapproved in view of the report made by General Hancock, and concurred in by General Sheridan, that the post of Plattsburgh should not be given up until sufficient money is appropriated to build a two-company post on the reservation at Fort Montgomery, New York. Lieut.-Col. R. S. La Motte, commanding the post, also reports “that he is assured by the citizens that the village has no use for a park, and that many prominent citizens of the place with whom he has conversed on the subject express a hope that the bill referred to will not pass.”

Curt Geim, formerly a Private of Co. F, 10th Infantry, and one of the U. S. guard over President Garfield's tomb at Cleveland, Ohio, was, while on duty there, the clerk of Lieutenant C. R. Edwards, U. S. A., the officer in charge. He was discharged in November last, and subsequently enlisted at David's Island. On Wednesday he was brought to New York charged with altering a final statement, signed by Lieutenant Edwards, in favor of a comrade named Lehman from \$9.80 to \$90.80, and, as thus altered, it was paid by Paymaster J. P. Willard, U. S. A., of Buffalo. Lehman has been indicted in Buffalo, and Geim has also been sent to that city for trial.

Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. N. A. Miles.

An exploring party consisting of Lieutenant Allen and Sergeant Robinson, U. S. A., and F. W. Ficket, U. S. signal observer, left Portland, Ore., Jan. 29, for the mouth of Copper River by steamer, thence up Copper River on the ice, and when the ice breaks up are to take boats and push to the head waters. They will then strike across the country to the headwaters of the Yukon River, which they will follow down to St. Michaels. The exploration will take two years, and is over nearly the same route that the exploration party of last year failed in making.

The services of eight Indian guides will be secured.

The party will be supplied with ship's bread, coffee,

and salt, and expect to subsist mainly on provisions foraged along the route. They have a supply of trinkets, beads, etc., to buy food from the Indians,

and to make peace with them in case hostility is shown.

Dept. of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. C. C. Augur.

Matters in the Oklahoma District have quieted down, and the leaders have been arraigned before the U. S. Commissioner at Wichita and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 each for a hearing on Tuesday next, Feb. 10. The details of the surrender of the

“Boomers” are given as follows: Jan. 25, General Hatch himself visited the ground and ordered them to leave the Territory in twenty-four hours or he would fire upon them. Capt. Couch at first refused, but on further deliberation he decided to evacuate. On Monday he made a conditional surrender. The troops were to let them go out of the Territory unmolested and in any direction. They were not to place them under military restrictions. One of the strongest threats brought to bear upon the boomers by Gen. Hatch was that if they refused to accept his terms he would allow the Cheyenne Indians to come down on them and confiscate their property. Had this been done it is thought there would have been one of the bloodiest battles that ever occurred in the Territory. The boomers had thrown up earthworks, but in such a manner that they were not protected from a hill from which the soldiers could easily have riddled their camp. Soldiers were in sight in every direction, when word was sent to Couch and his men that they must surrender unconditionally. They did so, and were escorted to the Kansas line, where they were released on condition that they would not return to Oklahoma. No cattle were found in Oklahoma, except such as belong to men who went there to settle, or to drovers passing through.

The boomers held a large meeting at Topeka on Tuesday, Feb. 3, and after various denunciations passed a series of resolutions, among which are the following:

Resolved, That the use of the United States Army to expel men, women and children from their homes in Oklahoma who had settled on lands owned by the Government and subject to homestead and pre-emption under the laws of Congress has but one parallel in history, to wit: The unlawful dispersion of the free State Legislature of Kansas by United States troops in 1856, in the old border ruffian days.

Resolved, That the action of the President of the United States in ordering Col. Hatch to shoot down men, women and children, whose only crime was a desire to occupy Government lands, is an outrage that would disgrace the worst monarch in the Old World.

Resolved, That we have a right, under the laws of the United States, to settle and occupy any Government land, and by the Eternal we are going to do so.

Dept. of California.—Major Gen. John Pope.

The *Alta*, of January 26, says: An amicable feeling has finally been created between the clerk of the weather and the ladies of Angel Island, which enabled about three hundred of our leading society people to enjoy the hospitality of the popular garrison last Saturday afternoon, when the final military hop for this season took place. The guests on entering the hop room paid their respects to Mrs. General Kautz, Mrs. Lieut. C. M. Bailey and Mrs. Major Wells, whoshares the honors of receiving. Dancing was immediately inaugurated to music by the 8th Infantry Band. While dancing was the feature of the day, promenading upon the island was not neglected. Not a single unpleasant incident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the affair; which was, without exception, one of the most delightful social events that has ever been given at the garrison.

LEAVENWORTH SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

COLONEL OTIS, 20th Infantry, commandant of the School, announces that membership in school classes and sections of the same for the ensuing term, commencing Monday last, Feb. 2, as determined from proficiency during the recent school term, and results obtained from the examinations just closed, is as follows:

CLASS FIRST—SECTION FIRST.

First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
F. W. Mansfield, 11th Inf.	J. F. Mann, 7th Cav.
J. A. Baldwin, 9th Inf.	J. F. R. Landis, 1st Cav.
R. D. Read, Jr., 10th Cav.	J. A. Irons, 20th Inf.
A. R. Paxton, 15th Inf.	W. M. Dickinson, 4th Cav.
H. L. Ripley, 24th Inf.	J. F. Morrison, 20th Inf.
	F. B. Andrus, 4th Inf.

SECTION SECOND.

First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
T. A. Touey, 6th Cav.	S. A. Wolfe, 4th Inf.
J. O. Mackay, 3d Cav.	W. E. Almy, 5th Cav.
A. C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cav.	G. R. Burnett, 9th Cav.
	L. H. Strother, 1st Inf.
	C. A. Churchill, 5th Inf.
	C. S. Hall, 13th Inf.

CLASS SECOND—SECTION FIRST.

First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
R. A. Lovell, 14th Inf.	William Moffatt, 2d Inf.
	W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf.
	L. J. Hearn, 21st Inf.
W. E. P. French, 3d Inf.	D. F. Anglim, 12th Inf.
J. S. Mason, Jr., 1st Inf.	C. B. Hardin, 18th Inf.
J. J. Shaw, 6th Inf.	C. S. Fowler, 19th Inf.

SECTION SECOND.

First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.
G. S. Young, 7th Inf.	E. P. Brewer, 7th Cav.
J. C. Dent, 20th Inf.	S. A. Dyer, 2d Inf.
R. H. Steedman, 16th Inf.	G. W. Webb, 25th Inf.
John Guest, 8th Cav.	A. T. Dean, 4th Cav.
	C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf.

Student officers, whose names do not appear in the above lists, have been prevented from appearing before the Examining Board; hence their place in classification has not yet been determined, but they will be announced as soon as opportunity permits.

2d Lieutenant J. A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry, is instructor in minor operations of war; Captain E. B. Williston, 2d Artillery, arms and explosives; 2d Lt. H. A. Greene, 20th Inf., surveying; 1st Lt. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., Tidball's Manual of Heavy Artillery; 1st Lieutenants F. H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., and W. C. Brown, 1st Cav., are on Court-martial duty. Paragraphs of Tidball's “Heavy Artillery Service” and “Manual of Elementary Field Engineering,” a work compiled at the Engineer School at Chatham, will constitute the text upon which instruction in military engineering for the ensuing term will be based.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

THINGS are dull here at present. On Jan. 21 Captain John Simpson, of the Quartermaster's Department, celebrated his birthday and received many congratulations. Lt. De R. C. Cabell, 8th Cav., who graduated last year, has been very ill, but is somewhat better. A handsome flagstaff has just been completed at Gen. Stanley's headquarters, and numerous drainage improvements, etc., are contemplated.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

WINTER AT FORT KEOGH.

The winter has been less gay than usual at this post. Many of our officers and ladies have been or are off to summer climes; some in search of health and others of pleasure, or on business; and the weather has been so very cold that, seasoned though we are by so many winters spent in this worse than Arctic climate, the most that has been done has been to keep close to a good fire, and see that doors were well closed. The weekly hop has had a rather slim attendance, and the "At Home" of Col. and Mrs. Wilkins has furnished the only meeting for all the officers and ladies of the garrison at private quarters during the season. With temperature down more than fifty degrees "below Cesar," as it has been several times in the last month and a half, and an average for seventeen days of over twenty-five below, one's desire for fun must be urgent to tempt one to stray from home at all.

Rumor says that requisition for thermometers with basements is to be made, to allow the spirit to go low enough to tell how cold it does get. It is proposed to utilize the artesian well, when it shall have been bored, as a prolongation of the tube of the instrument.

And yet, reports from points further west, and nearer the mountains, exceed any we can make here. It is said that, at one point, the cold has been so intense that a candle blaze could not be "blown out," as it had frozen so hard that it must be cut off with a hatchet. (The best hatchet for the purpose is of the pattern of the one used on the historical cherry tree by the boy who never told a lie.) But, as another statement from the same locality, is that "it is too cold to speak the truth," we are at a loss as to how much of the above to accept, and it will take more than "a grain of salt" to melt all the ice that such a cold-blooded statement would congeal.

Notwithstanding the cold, Mother Goose had a party for all her "little geese" on the evening of Jan. 16, and all had a very pleasant time. The hop-room had been prepared for the occasion, and was well filled by ladies and officers and invited guests from Miles City, where all "played well their parts." Comparisons would be out of place, therefore we can only say that it excelled anything of the kind ever enjoyed before at the post, and gave universal satisfaction.

Our worthy Post Surgeon, Dr. Egon A. Koerper, has at last received his promotion to rank of Major. In his more youthful days he graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia, Penn., and as soon as the fact of his promotion was known "the Pennsylvania contingent," composed of Heavy Cavalry, Infantry of the Line and Light Infantry, commanded, respectively, by Capt. James Jackson, 1st Cav., Capt. Sam'l Ovenshine and E. L. Randall and Lieut. Chas. B. Thompson, all of 5th Inf., and all graduates of the same institution, advanced in echelon on the dignified representation of the Kill-or-Cure Department, turned his flanks and drove him from his first position, at the chess table of the officers' club, to the protection of his home fire, and a parley having been sounded and a truce agreed upon Capt. Randall advanced and presented the following, securing the future good behavior of the Big Medicine Man by handing him the articles named at the same time:

FORT KEOGH, M. T., Jan. 23, 1885.

Surgeon Egon A. Koerper, U. S. Army:

DEAR DOCTOR: Your fellow pupils of the Central High School of Philadelphia ask your acceptance of this pair of shoulder straps indicative of your promotion, with many wishes for your health and prosperity.

We are very sincerely yours, etc.,

SAMUEL OVENSHINE, Capt. 5th Inf.
JAMES JACKSON, Capt. 1st Cav.
EDWARD L. RANDALL, Capt. 5th Inf.
CHAS. B. THOMPSON, 1st Lt. 5th Inf.

Having thus made peace, the column was formed in "reverse order," the Medical Corps in front, and the heavy cavalry closely covering the rear. An advance in force was made on another position, and soon the rattling "popping" skirmish fire gave notice of another engagement.

The many friends of Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Girard were happy to welcome them on their return to the post for a visit, a few weeks since, after their very pleasant trip abroad. The Doctor remained but a short time, having been obliged to proceed to his new post, Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty, where Mrs. Girard expects soon to join him.

The daily bear dance, in the shape of guard mounting in "buffalo" coats and fur caps and gloves, was "taken" to-day by a photographer from Miles City, who will soon be able to let others see us, as we see ourselves, in zero weather. TRUTH.

January 23, 1885.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT RENO, I. T.

The recent "Boomer" excitement has created quite a stir here. We were left with only one company (with 11 men for duty) to guard the public stores and do the necessary police and fatigue duty of the post, and with 1,500 or 2,000 insolent Cheyennes and Arapahoes, ripe for revolt, in the vicinity some apprehension was felt. News by courier, however, last night gives the welcome information that the terrible (?) Couch has accepted the inevitable, and is moving out of the Territory. Again, as for some years, has the demonstration of a few lawless individuals taken us from our comfortable quarters and families to face the bitter cold winds for days, only to feel after it is over that without punishment for such incursions we are liable to experience the same the coming year, and, in fact, again and again, until Congress takes some decisive action in the premises. The holidays here were spent in an unusually pleasant way, a masked ball, New Year's calls and the distribution of presents making the time seem short. A very pleasant little ceremony took place at the store of our popular traders, Messrs. Evans Brothers and Catton, the senior member, Mr. J. S. Evans, receiving from the officers of the post the present of an elaborate punch bowl and goblets, *en repoussé* *sculpto*. It is a rare specimen of the silversmith's art. Major Dewees, the Post Commander, made the presentation in a few appropriate remarks and was followed by "Old Jack," who seemed very much pleased and spoke with considerable emotion. An

inviting collation was spread in an adjoining room, and the bowl duly dedicated. Mr. J. S. and his brother, Neil, are old traders, and will be remembered by many Army friends. Mr. Catton, the junior member, is a courteous, genial gentleman, and has made numerous friends in this vicinity.

Lieut. Rogers, of the 20th, with his bride, is expected this week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ARMY SOCIETY IN ST. LOUIS.

"THE military" have without doubt been the soul of gaiety in St. Louis this winter. Not since the war have the officers been so cordially received. It recalls those "good old times," when no ball or reception was considered complete in this city, to which "the military," stationed, not only in the city, but at the Barracks and Arsenal, were not honored guests.

Mrs. Mary Scanlan opened the door of good feeling. Her elegant entertainment, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Mizner, to which the officers and their families were invited, was by general consent pronounced the most brilliant and enjoyable reception of the season. Mrs. Scanlan is well known in Army circles, having married John Church, a graduate of West Point, a genial and gallant officer. His sons, Alonzo and Christy, are two of society's favorite beaux. Their mother, a lady of wealth and culture, whose repeated efforts in favor of "the military" entitle her to their most cordial thanks.

Col. and Mrs. Mizner have reciprocated most generously the hospitalities extended them. Their "Wednesday receptions," at the Barracks, are a pronounced success. The "special cars" are crowded with the elite of St. Louis society, while the "garrison hops Tuesdays" are attended by the belles et beaux in large numbers.

Gen. and Mrs. Carr's social reception at the Lindell was pronounced "delightful," the "Cavalry Band" discoursed lovely music, and "the military," in full dress uniform, responded to the general and cordial invitation. Col. and Mrs. Mizner, Gen. and Mrs. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. Craig, Dr. and Mrs. McClelland are pronounced the most popular representatives of the Army circle, favorite guest everywhere. Ladies of refinement and culture, they gather around them friends and admirers a test of popularity. They are included in every entertainment, be it large or small. A description of Mrs. Mizner's german will be forwarded in due time. *Vive la MILITAIRE.*

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YATES, D. T.

JANUARY 31, 1885.

The many friends of Lieut. Wm. A. Manz, 17th Infantry, will congratulate him upon his appointment as adjutant of the 17th Infantry, vice Lieut. Rogers promoted captain—a happier selection could not have been made.

In a regimental order dated Jan. 20, Major James S. Casey, commanding regiment, says: "In relieving Capt. Rogers from his duties at these headquarters after a service of some ten years as adjutant of his regiment, I deem it my duty as regimental commander, to express to him a few words in token of the high appreciation held, not only by myself, but also by my predecessors, for the ability, fidelity and devotion to duty, which has characterized him in the performance of all duties in connection with his regiment. I am assured that all his brother officers join me in hearty congratulations upon his well-deserved promotion, a reward well merited for so excellent an officer. Not only are my warmest thanks extended to him for rendering so efficient service, but also the best wishes of the regiment attend him for a prosperous future."

The sleighing is excellent, and Capt. Godfrey and Lieut. Bullock, 7th Cavalry, may be seen frequently exercising their handsome blacks in the interest of the ladies of the garrison.

ALLAN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

On the evening of Jan. 22, an elegant party was given by Major and Mrs. Merritt Barber to Major and Mrs. Glenn, where all of the officers and their wives, connected with the Headquarters of the Department of Arizona and Whipple, assembled for a few hours of social enjoyment. There were several whist tables well filled with players, and some of the games were admirably contested. We have a few people here who are excellent players and well up with the latest improvements in the game, with others who do not care to be considered so scientific. General and Mrs. Crook, Colonel and Mrs. Brackett, Colonel McGinnigle, Surgeon Irwin, Captain and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Overby, Captain and Mrs. Weston, Captain and Mrs. Bourke, Captain and Mrs. Wessells, Adjutant and Mrs. Steever, Lieutenants Markland, Rivers, and Benjamin, and Quartermaster Frank Hardie and Miss Hardie were present, and did all in their power to make the occasion a pleasant one. Since the Territorial Legislature commenced its session in Prescott many desirable people have been added to the social circle, and charming ways of passing the long winter evenings have been hit upon. Concerts, receptions, and entertainments, of various characters have been in order, which were fully enjoyed by all who participated in them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BRIDGER, WYOMING.

January 21, 1885.

We have had delightful weather at this post this winter, although our neighbors at Cheyenne and Fort Steele have suffered from intense cold. The coldest weather thus far has been but 16 deg. below zero, which is mild for this locality.

For several weeks this isolated post has been very gay. A "Musical and Dramatic Alliance" (real professionals) of a high order has but left us after quite a successful (peculiarly) sojourn with us. While here they performed "Joshua Whitcomb," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and other standard plays. The tenor of the "Alliance" rendered "A man who's gone back on his pa-rents" in a highly humorous manner. Last evening the "Nameless Amateurs" gave us

"Portia" at the Post Theatre. This play was adapted from the novel of that name by Lieut. Stivers, who deserves great credit for his careful and painstaking efforts.

The following was the cast of characters. Christopher Blount, Major Morton; Fabian Blount, Lieut. Eltonhead; Roger Dare, Lieut. Truitt; Stephen Gower, Dr. Borden; Dickey Brown, Lieut. Stivers; Gregory Slyme, Lieut. Miner; Dulce Blount, Mrs. Borden; Portia Vibert, Miss Carter. It was played excellently by all that it would be invidious to make personal mention, except to say that "Dulce" and "Portia" were "stars." It is to be hoped that the success attending last evening's performance may fire the dramatic talent of the post and result in our again chronicling a delightful evening spent.

LIEUT. BROWN.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT YUMA, CAL.

JAN. 26, 1885.

YESTERDAY was a gala day to the officers and enlisted men of Troops E and M, 4th U. S. Cavalry in the field near Fort Yuma. After the excitement attending the pursuit and capture of the Mexican mutineers, now safely lodged in the guard house of the encampment, the ladies of Yuma A. G. prepared an abundant supply of all kinds of eatables, and the officers and enlisted men did ample justice to the fare.

Lieutenant McDonald, Lieutenant Jenkins and Dr. Allen, Acting Assistant Surgeon, seemed to have forgotten the tiresome ride they had made of forty miles a few evenings previous, and also the amount of sand they took in during the rapid march made through a desertless waste of country where watermelons were in season on Jan. 23, and many unpicked and unripe.

The weather here is charming, and the boys await patiently the as yet unannounced disposition of the Mexican prisoners. It is to be hoped that the United States Government will have the right to direct their disposition without having to turn them over to Mexican authorities, as their fate in such a case is already pronounced.

VERITAS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT LEWIS, COLORADO.

JAN. 28, 1885.

THE 22d Infantry String Band and Orchestra gave another of their charming musical treats to-night at the Post Theatre. The careful and tasty selection of music, and the fine execution thereof, is in no small way due to the perseverance and skill of the chief musician of the regiment. The hall was, as usual, crowded to excess, and if one may judge from the applause which was accorded the performers, the audience were thoroughly well satisfied with the programme. Two or three of the five demanded encores were generously accorded to. These band concerts are indeed an oasis in our desert, and Wednesday night is eagerly looked forward to throughout the week. We of the cavalry, especially appreciate the band of our sister regiment, having been so long exiled from any music but that of our own trumpets.

Pvt. Joseph C. Colburn, an old soldier of Troop F, 6th Cavalry, died Jan. 26, and was buried to-day.

There are rumors of the 22d Infantry leaving this post early in the spring. In this case Fort Lewis will most likely become the headquarters of the 6th Cavalry, which change will be heartily welcomed by us all.

Yours,

EQUITATUS.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of Corporal M. H. O'Brien, Troop H, 8th Cav., tried at Fort Clark, for assaulting Lieutenant J. M. Cunningham, 19th Infantry, and absence without leave, and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and confinement for one year, General Stanley says: The proceedings are approved. So much of the findings as refer to the first charge and its specification are disapproved. The evidence in the case clearly shows that, after Corporal O'Brien had passed Lieutenant Cunningham at the foot bridge—mentioned in the evidence—Lieutenant Cunningham called him back and commenced to question him about an affair which occurred in a saloon in the town of Brackettville, some time previous to the alleged assault, and that he used language toward Corporal O'Brien which a gentleman should never use toward any one, much less an enlisted man. It is not presumed that, if the Corporal had struck at Lieutenant Cunningham as he was passing him, that he, Lieutenant Cunningham, would have called him back and commenced to question him, at that time, about the affair which occurred in the saloon in Brackettville, but could have arrested him at once. The tenor of the evidence is to the effect that Lieutenant Cunningham was the aggressor. The sentence is mitigated to a forfeiture of eight dollars of his pay: as thus mitigated, the sentence will be executed. Corporal O'Brien will be released from arrest and restored to duty (G. C. M. O. 3, D. Texas, 1885).

In the case of Sergeant John Butler, Troop L, 8th Cav., recently tried at Fort Clark for engaging in, and encouraging a personal altercation, quarrel or fight between 2d Lieut. John M. Cunningham, 19th Inf., and Corporal Michael H. O'Brien, Troop L, 8th Cavalry found guilty, and sentenced to reduction and confinement for 3 months, the reviewing authority, General D. S. Stanley, U. S. A., remits the sentence to \$8 a month forfeiture, saying: "It is doubtful whether the proper parties have yet been tried for this affair. From the evidence, it appears that two officers—2d Lieuts. J. M. Cunningham and W. Geary, 19th Infantry—stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, and two citizens, employees of the Post Trader, at that post, were in the town of Brackett, adjacent to that post, on the night of December 22, 1884; that on the morning of December 23, while returning to the post, at or near the foot bridge, referred to in evidence, the accused, in company with Corporal Michael H. O'Brien, Troop L, 8th Cavalry—both going in the direction of their post—passed the said officers and citizens; and that, immediately after passing, one of the officers (Lieutenant Cunningham) called Corporal O'Brien back and commenced to question him about an affair which occurred in the town of Brackett on the night of the 22d, and some time previous to the meeting near the foot bridge. It appears further, that Lieutenant Cunningham, after some altercation with Corporal O'Brien, assaulted him, and that Mr. David Jacobs, one of the citizens mentioned, seized the accused, forced him up a hill, some ten or fifteen yards, and held him while Lieutenant Cunningham was laboring the Corporal, and that, after punishing him (the Corporal) to his satisfaction, he ordered Mr. Jacobs to turn the accused loose, which order was obeyed, and Lieutenant Cunningham then assaulted the accused, knocked him down, and otherwise maltreated him. It does not appear, from evidence, that the accused was in any way disrespectful to, or offered any violence towards, Lieutenant Cunningham; but from the evidence, it is clear that the two officers could have arrested both the accused and Corporal O'Brien, and, if necessary, confined them in the guardhouse; in that way obviating one of the most disgraceful affairs that have been brought to the notice of the Department Commander. Lieutenant Geary's conduct, in not ordering the whole party in arrest, is inexcusable. So much of the proceedings and findings of the Court as refer to the second charge and its specification are approved. The sentence is mitigated to a forfeiture to the United States of eight dollars of his pay; as thus mitigated, the sentence will be executed. Sergeant Butler will be released from arrest and restored to duty. (G. C. M. O. 5, D. Texas, 1885.)

CARPENTER JONAS DIBBLE, U. S. N., (retired) who entered the Navy in 1838, died at Philadelphia February 4, in the eighty-first year of his age.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Act. R.-Adm. J. E. Jouett.
ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Arrived at Aspinwall on January 16, 1885, after a passage of four days and one hour, from Santiago de Cuba. Still at Aspinwall Jan. 20.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Theo. F. Kane. Arrived at New Orleans, Dec. 16, 1884.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Gilbert C. Wiltsie. Would so regulate her movements as to arrive at New Orleans by the 15th of February. Arrived at Aspinwall on January 24, 1885. Expected to sail for Havana and Key West after remaining at Aspinwall for one week. The *Swatara* was at Cartagena, U. S. Colombia, Jan. 17, at which port she arrived on the 15th. Commander Wiltsie reports an insurrection had broken out in the State of Bolivar against the Government of the U. S. of Colombia. The insurrectionists had lately seized all the steamers on the Magdalena River and had captured the town of Baranquilla. On his arrival he found the city of Cartagena in a state of excitement, expecting an attack from the insurrectionists, but negotiations were in progress between the authorities at Cartagena and the insurrectionists at Baranquilla to prevent an attack on Cartagena. Reinforcements for the national troops arrived on the Jan. 17 from Colon, and there was little probability of Cartagena being attacked by the insurrectionists. The *Swatara* would remain as long as seems to be necessary to protect American interests.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at New Orleans Feb. 4.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Frank Wildes. Sailed from Aspinwall, Jan. 16, and passed by Old Providence, and about 40 miles East of Farall Rock, having strong winds and heavy seas until within 300 miles of Cape San Antonio. Strong and variable winds prevailed between Capes Garcia and San Antonio. Arrived at Havana on Jan. 24, and would sail for Cardenas about Jan. 31, and would be in Key West Feb. 5. Much yellow fever prevailed at Aspinwall. Norwegian vessels were mentioned as having more cases than any others. A French brig had been 75 days in port, and her entire crew had been stricken with fever, including the captain.

South Atlantic Station.

NIPSC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. William S. Dana. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay. At Montevideo, Uruguay, Dec. 15, 1884. In a most satisfactory condition for sea, with the exception of the crank shaft. The crew are well drilled in all the usual exercises of a man-of-war, including the use of torpedoes.

European Station—Rear-Adm. Earl English.
 Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCaster, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), (Capt. Edward E. Potter). At Villefranche, Feb. 4, 1885, preparing to go to the Congo. Will sail upon completion of some Courts-martial and Courts of Inquiry. A cable from Admiral English, received Feb. 5, by the Secretary of the Navy, reports that the *Lancaster* sails Feb. 9. Detained only by important Court of Inquiry. On leaving will make the utmost despatch.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. William R. Bridgman. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape Verde, Jan. 8, on her return from the Congo River. Unless the *Lancaster's* orders are revoked, the *Kearsarge* will return to the Congo. Had ordered inquiry into strictures by officers upon orders of the ship to the Congo.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Cablegram of Feb. 3, says she is expected at Villefranche.

Pacific Station—Act. R.-Admiral J. H. Upshur.
 The Post-office address of the vessels of the Pacific Station is care of U. S. Consul at Panama, unless otherwise noted. Letters directed to Callao are delayed in the Post-office.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain Geo. H. Perkins, commanding. At Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 3, 1885. Was to proceed to Panama. Will not go to Tahiti, as was intended. Mail for those on board should be sent to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 26, 1884, ten days from Hobart, Tasmania. Expected to sail for Val Dira, Chile, Jan. 13, 1885.

LACKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. Was at Corinto, Jan. 7, 1885. Civil Engr. Menocal expected to proceed to the capital the next day.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. Henry L. Johnson. Used as a storehouse at Coquimbo, Chile.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. Reported by telegraph as having left Iquique Nov. 19, 1884, for Valparaiso, Chile.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. At Callao, Peru, Dec. 6, 1884. Has been ordered by the Dept. to proceed to San Francisco, Cal. The *Wachusett* was telegraphed, Jan. 29, to proceed to Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the protection of Julio R. Santos, a naturalized American citizen, imprisoned there.

Asiat. Station—Act. Rear-Adm. J. L. Davis.
 Vessel with (+), address, Mail. to care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Canton, China, Dec. 13, 1884.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. Arrived at Shanghai, China, Nov. 17, 1884. Still there Dec. 13, 1884.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. Left Nagasaki, Dec. 4, 1884, for Foo Choo, via Shanghai, to relieve the *Monocacy*.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller commanding. At Portsmouth, N. H. Was put into commission Jan. 15, 1885, and will be sent to the Asiatic Station. To be ready for sea by the 14th of February, if there are two or three fair days.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Francis J. Higginson. At Foo Choo, China, Dec. 5, 1884. When relieved by the *Junita*, to proceed to Shanghai for new boilers—probably about Jan. 1.

OSSIPREY, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenney. At Chemulpo, Corea, Dec. 27, 1884.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut. Commander T. Nelson. At New Chwang, China, where she will winter.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robt. L. Phythian. At Nagasaki, Japan, Dec. 27, 1884.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Charles V. Gridley. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Repairs will be completed in about 40 days after naval appropriation bill passes.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 34 guns, Captain Allen V. Reed. Gunnery ship. Address, Foot of West 27th Street, New York, Station E.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. William H. Whiting. Training ship. At Norfolk, Va., undergoing repairs.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder in command. At Washington, D. C. Lieut. W. H. Emery has been ordered to command on Feb. 14, 1885.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Left Norfolk, Va., Jan. 10, 1885, for a cruise in the West Indies.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Surveying duty on Mexican and Central American Coasts. Was at Corinto, Nicaragua, November 24, 1884.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At New York, foot of 23d Street and East River.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 gun, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Lieut. C. M. McCarteney. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Francis M. Buncy. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richd. P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

MAYFLOWER, Ensign George P. Blow. At Norfolk, Va.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* arrived at Pensacola, Fla., on the 2nd Jan. en route to New Orleans.

WORK was resumed this week on the special work on the monitor *Miantonomoh*, the torpedo boat *Intrepid* and the sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* at the New York Yard.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER EUGENE B. THOMAS, who recently appeared before the retiring board, was found at present unfit for duty but not permanently incapacitated for active service.

COLONEL C. G. McCAWLEY, Commandant of the Marine Barracks, is making strenuous efforts to secure an approporation for more suitable quarters for officers and men of the Marines stationed at Norfolk, Va.

THE Secretary of the Navy deserves credit and the thanks of all the Naval men, for thoughtfully and kindly securing and providing for the payment on Saturday last, of the allotments to the families of the officers and men at sea—so greatly needed. There was much tribulation of mind with the latter and all concerned for fear of non-payment at this time.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

Jan. 30.—Lieutenant Burns T. Walling, to the Receiving Ship *Vermont* Feb. 5.

Jan. 31.—Ensign Roy Campbell Smith, to duty at the Naval Academy.

Ensign N. J. L. T. Halpine, to duty in the Hydrographic Office.

Feb. 3.—Passed Assistant Engineer David Jones, to duty at the Kansas Normal College, as Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

Passed Assistant Engineer George D. Strickland, to duty at the Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Boatswain Thomas W. Brown, to appear before the Retiring Board on Feb. 9.

Feb. 4.—Passed Assistant Engineer George H. Kearney, to temporary experimental duty at New York.

Carpenter John S. Waltmeyer, to continue in his

duties at the Navy-yard, New York, until Nov. 15, 1887.

Feb. 5.—Ensign John A. Bell, to duty on the Coast Survey.

Passed Assistant Engineer John R. Edwards, to the Palos, Asiatic Station, per steamer of Feb. 26 from San Francisco.

Detached.

Jan. 30.—Carpenter John L. Davis, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to the Training Ship *Jamestown* Feb. 7.

Carpenter Henry Williams, from the *Jamestown* on Feb. 7, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, League Island.

Jan. 31.—Ensign John L. Pursell, from special duty at the Navy Department, and placed on waiting orders.

Feb. 5.—Paymaster H. T. Skelding, from Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to settle accounts and then await orders.

Commissioned.

Commodore Samuel R. Franklin, to be a rear admiral from Jan. 24, 1885.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Vincendon L. Cottman, to be a lieutenant from Jan. 31, 1885.

Ensign Abraham E. Culver, to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from Dec. 26, 1884.

Leave.

Granted to Assistant Paymaster C. S. Williams for three months from Feb. 5.

To Assistant Engineer Chas. W. Livermore (retired list) for six months from Feb. 15, with permission to leave the United States.

Leave of Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Dickson extended until March 1 next.

Sick Leave.

The sick leave of Lieutenant J. M. Grimes is extended one year from Feb. 6.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon General, for the week ending Feb. 4, 1885:

Christopher Riley, Private, Marine Corps, Jan. 24, U. S. S. Galena, New Orleans.

James Thomas Riley, 1st Class Fireman, Jan. 20, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

MARINE CORPS.

2d Lieutenant Jos. H. Pendleton was detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.

Leave was granted to Major Geo. P. Houston for one month and eight days from Feb. 6.

Leave of absence is granted Lieutenant Colonel C. D. Hebb for two months from Feb. 7, 1885.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, January 20, 1885.

G. O. 331.
 The following joint resolution, approved January 6, 1885, is published for the information of all concerned:

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Joint resolution providing for the payment of laborers in Government employ for certain holidays.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the employees of the Navy Yard, Government Printing Office, Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and all other per diem employees of the Government on duty at Washington, or elsewhere in the United States, shall be allowed the following holidays, to wit: The first day of January, the twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, the twenty-fifth day of December, and such days as may be designated by the President as days for national thanksgiving, and shall receive the same pay as on other days.

Approved, January 6, 1885.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE LANCASTER AT NICE.

A LATE Nice paper contains the following:

"Mrs. Earl English's first reception last Saturday was one of the most brilliant of the present season. Visitors commenced to flock to the villa from an early hour, and continued to arrive in numbers until nearly six o'clock. It would be a hopeless task to attempt to give the names of those present, for every person of rank or standing made it a point of calling on the wife of Admiral English. There were many elegant toilets noticeable. A handsome buffet was provided, and dancing took place to the inspiring strains of the fleet's band."

"The next matinee on board the *Lancaster* will take place on Feb. 22. A matinee was given yesterday.

"The Minstrel Entertainment, announced by us to be given by the men of the *Lancaster* came off last Friday evening. Quite a numerous audience assisted at the performance, and need it be added that mirth and merriment were the order of the evening."

"There is still considerable doubt surrounding the future movements of the *Lancaster*. It is still thought that she may be ordered off to the Congo about the middle of February. On the other hand, Admiral English is reported to have said that should any such instructions reach from Washington, he would prefer to proceed on the mission with the *Quinnebaug*; thus the *Lancaster* would continue to remain at Villefranche."

We learn also that the wedding of Mr. Daniel Stevens, the robust, radiant and auburn haired master-at-arms of the *Lancaster*, was made a great occasion at Villefranche, and with this weighty incident checked from his list of unfinished business, he became ready for the voyage to the Congo River or anywhere else. The engagement, owing to the requirements of French law as applied to foreigners, was one of long standing, and the bride, Mlle. Marie Cannonier, was the prettiest of the bumboat girls who visited the flagship, where she was a great favorite on account of her good looks and coy ways. The guests first assembled at the bride's residence, and then adjourned to the Mairie, where his Honor, Mayor Pollonnais, equipped in his official insignia, scarf, etc., and in the presence of Mr. Thos. Wilson, the United States Consul, performed the civil ceremony, which until very recently no French law

could undo. The party then descended to the Hotel de l'Univers, near the quai and within a stone's throw of the flagship, where a generous banquet awaited them, and mirth was uncorked. Mr. Young, in suitable terms from his French repertoire, proposed the health of the beautiful bride, which was responded to by Captain Taylor, of the Marine Corps, "in words most eloquent and touching." As "eight bells" (midnight) rang out o'er the lovely Bay of Villefranche, the delighted revellers retired to their several abiding places.

THE LAST CRUISE OF THE TALLAPOOSA.

In a letter in answer to an inquiry from Congress Secretary Chandler gives an account of the last cruise of the *Tallapoosa*, and says:

Occasion is taken in this communication to state the service in which the *Tallapoosa* has been unusually engaged. She is an unarmed side-wheel steamer which has been ordinarily used for the transportation of freight between the Navy-yards and of seamen recruits to vessels and stations, which work it is essential that some ship owned by the Government shall do. Having a large upper saloon and hurricane deck, she is well adapted not only for her transportation business, but also to take part in naval ceremonials in which any public officials may be called upon to participate, or to enable the Secretary of the Navy to visit the naval stations and vessels, or the President to inspect the ships or squadrons. She has therefore been appropriately used whenever needed for these purposes. I may be allowed to say that in my judgment such visits, whether by the Secretary or the President, or both, are always productive of good, tending as they do to arouse among officers and seamen increased interest in their work, and to improve and elevate the character of the naval service. The Secretary of the Navy, taken from civil life as he must be, can make no wiser disposition of a portion of his time than in visiting the officers, seamen, and ships of the Navy at sea. In no other way can he come to fully understand the character of the establishment with which he has to deal, and to fully qualify himself for the peculiar duty he has to perform. My only regret is that I have not been able during my brief period of service to see more than I have of the excellent work which has been done by the North Atlantic Squadron during the last three years, with which the country may well be satisfied, and from which there may have been developed just such capacity and confidence as that which made so successful the Greely Relief Expedition. My efforts in the administration of the Navy Department, whether wisely or unwisely directed, have been largely influenced by facts learned and opinions formed as the result of observations of the ships in actual service afloat.

The *Despatch* and *Tallapoosa*, while reasonably serving the purposes indicated, are not the most suitable vessels, and should be replaced by other and better ships when the reconstruction of the Navy in accordance with modern requirements has sufficiently progressed. The practice of other naval powers may afford a proper guide to our action. All maintain, as a part of their navy, not only transports, despatch steamers and tenders, but also vessels used by high naval officers and Government officials on inspections and reviews of ships and squadrons.

EXPLORING ALASKA.

THE N. Y. Tribune gives the following particulars concerning the proposed exploration of Alaska by a party of naval officers, under command of Lieut. Stoney, U. S. N.: "A vessel is building in San Francisco for the use of the expedition. It will be a small steamer, with a paddle-wheel astern, similar to those used on the shallow rivers of the South, and called the 'ripple-kicker.' Proceeding to Alaska as soon as the season will permit, the party will steam up Lieut. Stoney's river as far as it can in the 'ripple-kicker.' When rapids or other obstructions prevent further progress by water the steamer will be laid up alongside the bank and left in charge of a boatkeeper, while the party pushes forward on foot. All preparations will be made to winter on the banks of the river if necessary, and prosecute the work of exploration on sledges. It is probable that some of the outfit provided for the Greely Relief Expedition will be turned over to Lieut. Stoney to be used in case his party winter in Alaska. The party will be a small one, composed almost entirely of officers, who have been selected already, but who have not yet received their orders. Aside from the building of the steamer little expense will attach to the expedition. The natives in the region through which the river is supposed to flow are friendly, and much assistance is expected from them in the work of exploration. When Lieut. Stoney explored the 400 miles of this river he found the current in some places running at a rate of twelve knots an hour."

The officers to accompany Lieut. Stoney have all had Arctic experience. P. A. Engr. A. V. Zane, of the *Rodgers* Expedition; P. A. Surg. F. S. Nash, of the Greely Relief Expedition; and Ensign J. L. Purcell, who was with Stoney on his Putnam River trip. Lieut. Stoney's report of the results of his last expedition so pleased the Secretary of the Navy that he very willingly consented to the former's request for a second voyage, and has given him all the assistance asked for. Under the orders of the Secretary he and P. A. Engineer Zane will leave Washington on Tuesday next for San Francisco to superintend the construction of the steam launch, which will be 60 feet by 12 and one foot draught, driven by two 25-horse power engines. The party expects to leave San Francisco about April 1. About ten men besides the officers will be taken along. They will be conveyed, together with the exploring launch, in sections, to Hotham Inlet, near the mouth of the Putnam River, in a schooner to be chartered for the purpose. The impression is that the Putnam empties into the Arctic, and it is not improbable that the party will continue its voyage to those regions. The expedition will continue until the fall of 1886.

Lieutenant George M. Stoney has been one of the busiest men around the Navy Department this week.

A DESPATCH from Newport, February 5, says: "A fashionable wedding took place at 1 o'clock to-day at the residence of Lieut. Aaron Ward, on Kay Street. The bridegroom was Lieut. Wm. Stanton, of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and the bride Miss Marie Louisa, daughter of Ward B. Burnett. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. J. Magell, of this city. The bride was dressed in white silk trimmed with pearls. Her bouquet was roses and maiden-hair ferns. The cottage was beautifully decorated, and many distinguished guests were present from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. The presents were numerous and costly. The staffs from Fort Adams, the torpedo station, and the training ship were present in full uniform. The newly-married couple will leave at 5 o'clock for their wedding tour."

THE FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The following resolution, on motion of Mr. Sherman, was adopted by the Senate on Thursday:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire and report to the Senate as to whether legislation is required, and if so, what, in regard to the appointment of Courts-martial, and the regulation of proceedings and practice in trials before such courts in time of peace, and whether, under existing law, an officer may be tried before a Court-martial appointed by the President in cases where the commander of the accused officer to be tried is not the accused.

Senator Miller reported favorably from the Committee on Commerce Jan. 29 his bill, which provides for the appointment by the President of three officers of the general Government, who shall constitute a Board of Superintendence of the Harbor of New York. One of the members shall be an officer of Army engineers, or an officer of the Navy and one an officer of the Coast Survey. The President, under the bill, is also empowered to appoint an officer of the Army or the Navy, who shall carry out and enforce the orders and decrees of the board of superintendence and who shall be superintendent.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported favorably bills granting arrears of pensions to Emily Agnel, widow of Lieut.-Col. and Prof. H. R. Agnel, U. S. A., and increasing the pension of the widow of General Isaac P. Rodman, from \$30 to \$50 per month. The House Pensions Committee has reported in favor of increasing the pension of the widow of Brevet Brigadier-General Chas. H. Morgan, to \$50 per month.

The House has passed the Senate bill to cancel so much of the record of the late Major Wickliff Cooper, 7th Cavalry, as states that he committed suicide and substitute therefor the words: Died by hands of person or persons unknown while in the line of his duty as an officer of the Army. The resolution of inquiry as to the Naval Advisory Board was adopted by the House on Tuesday in this form: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform this House the amount that has been expended by the Naval Advisory Board as the cost of the board; the number of employees and amounts paid each; also, what changes, if any, have been made from the original plans in hulls, boilers, machinery, etc., by the Secretary of the Navy and the Advisory Board of the ships Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin, and the cost of such changes in each case.

Seven of the fourteen regular appropriation bills have already passed the House, viz., Army, Indian Consular and Diplomatic, Pensions, Military Academy, District of Columbia and Agricultural. Now that the Senate has passed the Interstate Commerce bill, that body will give its entire attention to pending appropriation bills, only one of which, the Military Academy, has yet passed the Senate. It is still in conference, so that not one of the regular appropriation bills have become laws.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has made an adverse report on the bill to relieve Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, from certain suspensions made against his accounts by the accounting officers for losses of quartermasters and ordnance stores, the result of storage incident to his absence in the Arctic. The adverse report is made for reasons contained in communications from the War Department, in which it is stated that Lieut. Schwatka, although frequently required to do so, failed to make a satisfactory explanation of the loss of the papers necessary to rectify the sum. An adverse report was also made on the bill to reimburse Lieut. A. R. Egbert, 2d Infantry, for private property destroyed during transportation, for the reason that a general bill to cover all such cases had already been reported favorably by the Committee.

The River and Harbor bill prepared by the House Committee, appropriates \$11,399,200, the estimates presented by the Chief of Engineers calling for \$34,507,630. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission to consist of seven members, whose duty it shall be to examine the various river and harbor improvements, and to report to Congress within a year. The appointment of a Superintendent of New York Harbor is also recommended, from the Engineer Corps. His duty will be to prevent the dumping of anything in the harbor that may tend to pollute or shoal the water.

The House Committee on Pensions has made a favorable report on the bill allowing a pension to the children of the late Lieut. Frederick F. Kinsolving, who lost his life on the Greely Expedition.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE.

H. R. —, amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Call to the bill (H. R. —) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defence, and for the armament thereof, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, and for other purposes, viz.: Insert the following: That \$2,000 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the care and ornament of the military reservation around Fort Marion, Saint Augustine, Florida, and that the same shall be kept open to the people of the United States who may visit or reside at Saint Augustine, Fla.; Provided, That in inclosing said reservation the space for a passage-way for carriages shall be left between the reservation and the lots owned by private individuals, and that where parts or corners of lots shall encroach to a small extent on the reservation, and the same has been held in possession for many years by the occupants, they shall be allowed to remain in possession of said private parties, and the balance be made so as not to interfere with the occupation of such parts of the reservation.

H. R. 8,041, Mr. Rosecrans. To provide further aid and encouragement to perfecting and manufacturing the highest class of guns, etc.: That out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$100,000, or

so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the completion and extreme proof of one breech-loading rifled cannon of each calibre and kind now under construction for Government use. Guns of the very largest calibres shall be first completed and proved.

Sec. 2. That hereafter the calibres of all heavy rifled guns shall be uniform for the Army and Navy, and shall be guns of six inches calibre, with projectiles of 100 weight; eight inches calibre, with projectiles of 200 pounds weight; ten inches with projectiles of 400 pounds weight, and twelve inches with projectiles 600 pounds weight.

Sec. 3. That hereafter no intermediate calibres shall be made; and all such cannon hereafter manufactured by or for the United States shall be breech-loaded, thirty calibres in length of bore; and in all cases the cannon shall be 100 times the weight of the rifle projectiles thereof.

Sec. 4. That before any further contracts are entered into or expenditures made for cannon for the armament of the national defences or of ships of war except as hereinbefore provided, a breech-loading rifled cannon of twelve-inch calibre shall be produced and subjected to a satisfactory test of its power and endurance, under such conditions of rapid fire as will enable, as nearly as possible, those existing in actual battle, by firing it continuously at such rate as to deliver at least 18,000 pounds of its proper projectiles per hour, or at the rate of 1,500 pounds per hour for each inch of the diameter of its bore, and with such charges of powder as will impart to the standard weight and kind of projectiles such initial velocity as would be required to penetrate fairly through a solid iron target equal in thickness to one and one-half times its calibre, at one mile range, which extreme proof is hereby declared to be the standard test to be applied to a trial gun of all large calibres hereafter to be manufactured by or for the United States. No gun shall be introduced into the service of the United States, of whatever kind, standard, calibre or material, before a trial gun of the same material, calibre and kind has been subjected to and withstood this standard test, at the cost of the projector or producer of the gun, and under the inspection and direction of a commission of officers to be appointed for each test as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 5. That whoever shall first present a breech-loading rifled cannon of twelve-inch calibre, with the necessary projectiles, powder, implements and ordnance supplies, upon giving proper notice in writing to the President that he has it so ready for trial at some place of convenient access, shall have the standard test applied by a commission composed of one officer of the ordnance corps, two officers of the artillery corps of the Army, and two line officers of the Navy, which shall be appointed by the President for the purpose, and if the cannon conforms to the standard in all particulars and successfully endures the test, it shall be adopted as the standard, and thereafter no other kind of twelve-inch or any other smaller calibre gun, shall be procured for service until such a twelve-inch or other calibre rifled cannon has been produced, and has successfully withstood the specified test, and has proved equal in all respects and superior in some important particulars, such as power, endurance or economy, to all previous ones tested and adopted as a standard, when the last and best of all shall be the standard for all guns of such calibres until one of higher standard shall have been produced and accepted as aforesaid.

Sec. 6. That whoever shall first produce any such tested and accepted breech-loading rifled cannon as aforesaid, shall have such gun received and paid for at a fair and reasonable cost by the Secretary of War, who, moreover, shall contract with said producer to furnish, within one year thereafter, fifty such guns and one hundred projectiles of the standard therefor for each gun, to be paid for the guns at not to exceed fifty cents per pound, and the projectiles at not to exceed ten cents per pound. Each gun shall be tested by firing ten rounds with standard projectiles and powder used in the testing of the standard gun, and fired, as nearly as possible, with the rapidity required in actual practice in war; and no gun shall be received which does not withstand this test, and none shall be rejected which do withstand it. And he shall be entitled to and have contract for a like delivery of fifty such cannon from the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7. That in case the said successful gun or guns shall have been produced by conversion of cast iron, smooth bore guns, now the property of the Government, the person or persons producing the same shall have the option of purchasing such other cast iron guns belonging to the Government, for his use, as he may select, at the prices and on the terms now fixed by law.

PETITIONS TO CONGRESS.

THE following officers of the Army have signed the petition in favor of Senator Manderson's bill, No. 2,662, which appeared in the JOURNAL of Jan. 24:

Capt. S. Munson, 9th Inf.; Capt. J. Ford Kent, John H. Page and Geo. E. Head, 3d Inf.; 1st Lt. Philip Beade, Wm. Krause, Wm. Gerlach, Fred. Thies, J. P. Thompson, M. C. Wilkinson and Philip Reade, 3d Inf.; 2d Lt. J. H. Beacon, C. W. Kennedy and Omar Bundy, 3d Inf.; Lt. Col. George Gibson and Maj. Wm. H. Jordan, 3d Inf.; Capt. A. Maggawan and N. H. Stacey, 12th Inf.; 1st Lt. John McE. Hyde, 8th Inf.; 1st Lt. Ed. L. Bailey, 4th Inf.; Lt. C. D. Cowles, 23d Inf.; Lt. M. Leahy, 18th Inf.; Lt. W. Hoffman, 11th Inf.; Lt. H. L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; 2d Lt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf.; 2d Lt. H. H. Hendrick, 24th Inf.; Capt. Harry C. Egbert, James Halloran, D. J. Craigie and John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lt. F. M. Schrader, 12th Inf.; 2d Lt. C. W. Abbott, 12th Inf.; Capt. C. M. Coates, 4th Inf.; Lt. John Scott and J. L. Sehon, 4th Inf.; Lt. Col. H. L. Chipman, 7th Inf.; Capt. W. L. Reed, 7th Inf.; Lt. Col. Levi F. Burnett, C. A. Booth, A. P. Buffington and L. D. Greene, 7th Inf.; Capt. Wm. M. Van Horne, 17th Inf.; Lt. Corwin Sage and Josiah Chance, 17th Inf.; Lt. Willis Wittick and H. D. Styer, 21st Inf.; Lt. George Le Roy Brown, H. O. S. Heistand and R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.

The following have signed a petition on behalf of Mr. Patton's bill providing for the retirement of civilian appointees who entered the Army during the war and have served twenty years:

Col. J. N. G. Whistler, 15th Inf.; Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. T. May, Lieut. E. A. Garlinghouse, 7th Cav.; Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th Cav.; Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.; Capt. E. W. Whittemore, 15th Inf.; Col. A. McCook, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindel, 6th Inf.; Capt. Thomas Britton, 6th Inf.; Capt. D. H. Murdoch, 6th Inf.; Capt. J. F. Munson, 6th Inf.; Capt. Wm. Badger, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Geo. B. Walker, D. L. Craft, R. E. Thompson, R. B. Turner, Capt. W. H. H. Crowell, Lt. Col. Carland, S. W. Groesbeck, L. W. V. Kenyon, C. G. Morton, Charles Byrne, R. A. Byrne, W. P. Burnham, Ben. W. Atkinson, E. F. Taggart, Z. W. Torrey, J. W. Jackson, all of 6th Infantry; Capt. B. M. Custer, 20th Inf.; Capt. J. N. Morgan, 24th Inf.; Lieut. W. H. W. James, 24th Inf.; Lieut. Wm. Black, Capt. H. F. Leggett, Capt. R. G. Heiner, 1st Inf.; Capt. Oscar Elting, 3d Cav.; Lieut. H. F. Hardie, 2d Cav.; Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 22d Inf.; Capt. A. G. Henrie, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. J. Nowlin, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Geo. M. Roach, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ed. I. Grumley, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. A. F. Waterman, 7th Cav.; Capt. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Capt. Henry C. Egbert, 12th Inf.; Capt. J. M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; Capt. James Halloran, 12th Inf.; Capt. H. F. Bean, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry R. Brinkerhoff, 15th Inf.; Capt. S. R. Stafford, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. T. F. Davis, and S. S. Pague, 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Wm. F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf.; Capt. C. H. Conrad, 15th Inf.; Asst. Surg. 2d Lieut. A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf.; Capt. D. B. Burnham, 15th Inf.

The Quartermaster vacancy remains unfilled. Colonel Webster, formerly Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, is making a most desperate struggle for it. He has received a very liberal support from friends in both Houses of Congress.

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VOTING THANKS FOR ARCTIC SERVICE.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has made an adverse report on the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Commanders SCHLEY and COFFIN and Lieutenant EMORY, and to the officers and men of the GREELY Relief Expedition, and it is expected that the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will either take similar action on the Senate measure referred to that body or allow it to die in the Committee. The House resolution mentions all the officers and crew by name, while that of the Senate mentions only the names of Commander SCHLEY and Lieutenant EMORY, and refers to the other members of the expedition as a body. In a petition presented in the Senate on Friday last, by Mr. Beck, it is said:

"This resolution tenders the thanks of Congress to the officers and men of the GREELY Relief Expedition, mentioning by name two of the officers engaged in that service, viz., Commander W. S. SCHLEY, U. S. N., and Lieutenant W. H. EMORY, U. S. N. If this resolution be allowed to pass, the officers above mentioned will be advanced one grade, according to the provisions of section 1508, Revised Statutes, and this, necessarily, affects all officers now standing above them in the list of their respective ranks. Without wishing to, in the least, detract from the merits of these most excellent and worthy officers, we would respectfully represent to you that the services rendered by them in connection with the GREELY expedition were not of the character which entitles them to such marked distinction and advantage over their less fortunate comrades. Thanks of Congress have usually been reserved for those who have highly distinguished themselves before the enemy. The service performed by these gentlemen, though extremely satisfactory in its fortunate results, were not especially dangerous. The vessels attached to the expedition were accompanied throughout their voyage through the ice by four whaling vessels that were merely engaged in their usual pursuits. The vessels were carefully fitted out and strengthened to resist the ice, which at no time seriously threatened them. Previous expeditions, notably that of the *Yantic* to Cape Sabine and that of the *Alliance* to waters about Spitzbergen, although made in vessels not so carefully prepared, and at a season of great danger, have not been signalized by such a distinction as is now proposed."

It is noticed, also, that a distinction is made among the members of the expedition, the name of

Commander GEO. W. COFFIN, U. S. N., being omitted, although the danger and exposure endured by his vessel, the *Alert*, which was obliged to convey the *Loch Garry*, loaded with the coal supplies, was probably greater than that to which the other vessels were exposed. It is our opinion, from a careful review of the facts as they appear to those accustomed to naval service, that if the distinction here proposed is granted that Congress will have had regard rather to the admiration which always attends a successful exploit than to the actual exposure and difficulty attending its execution. We, therefore, respectfully protest against the passage of the resolution as it now stands." The officers signing the petition are: Rear-Admirals STEADMAN, STEVENS, CROSBY, FEBIGER, BRYSON, WELLS, Commodore CHANDLER, Captains REED, KIRKLAND, Commanders GOODRICH, SHEPARD, Lieutenant-Commanders KINGSLY, BISHOP, Lieutenants PERKINS, SCHWENK, PRIME, HADDEN, HOTCHKIN, STOCKTON, NORTON, BERRY, VEEDER, HARBER, COURTIS, HEMPHILL, Passed Assistant Surgeon H. P. HARVEY.

The sections of the Revised Statutes relating to the thanks of Congress to naval officers are as follows:

Sec. 1508. Any line officer, whether of Volunteers or of the Regular Navy, may be advanced one grade, if, upon recommendation of the President by name, he receives the thanks of Congress for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy or for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession.

Sec. 1446. Officers on the active list, not below the grade of commander, who have, upon the recommendation of the President, received by name, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, a vote of thanks of Congress for distinguished service, shall not be retired, except for cause, until they have been fifty-five years in the service of the United States.

Sec. 1509. A vote of thanks by Congress to any officer of the Navy shall be held to affect such officer only; and whenever, as an incident thereof, an officer who would otherwise be retired is retained on the active list, such retention shall not interfere with the regular promotion of others who would otherwise have been entitled by law to promotion.

It will be seen that the recommendation of the President by name must precede the vote of thanks by Congress to secure the advancement of one grade.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

ENGINEERING for Jan. 23 considers the condition of the United States Navy in a review of the annual report of our Secretary of the Navy. It calls attention to the significant fact that our Navy has been all but ignored by recent commentators, for the very excellent reason that it is scarcely worth taking into consideration as a possible factor in any future war. But better days are before us if we are to judge from the encouraging opinions presented by Senator BAYARD in a recent interview reported in the *New York World*. If Mr. BAYARD's views prevail we shall have a Secretary who is not a politician, and who goes in to stay and build up the Navy. "The curse of the office," as the Senator says, "has been the small political tyranny that reigned over it;" and as he further says: "The new Administration will come face to face with the problem of a National Navy, and the only way to solve the problem is to take hold of it in a business way, free from political jobbery."

In spite of the humiliating showing we now make Engineering questions, as it well may, whether this country is well advised in resting satisfied with the meagre list of ships which comprises at the present time its total available fleet of sea-going war vessels. The report of its Secretary is, it appears, the only interesting thing about the Navy, and this is due to the fact that "the American Government takes great pains to inform itself upon the progress of other countries, and the system it adopts of appointing 'boards' of naval officers to advise on subjects of importance, has led to a great deal of information being collected."

Considering the extended seaboard of the United States, and the unrivalled facilities offered by the configuration of the coast line, the small provision made for torpedo boats in the Advisory Board's recommendations is, as our contemporary justly urges, "altogether unaccountable, unless it is considered that the unique geographical position of the country can render it careless of hostile attacks. If, however, the United States requires sea defenses at all, the torpedo boat appears to be its natural resource. At the present time any semi-civilized power that has scraped together money enough to purchase a first-class armor-clad vessel, and perhaps one or two auxiliaries as consorts, could ravage the United States coasts almost at will." It may be, however, it reasons, that the three boats

ordered are only looked on as experimental craft, precursors of a numerous fleet, which is to be rapidly constructed after the type has once been settled."

It is strange, it thinks, that the country of Bushnell, who built the first torpedo boat, over one hundred years ago, and of Fulton, who was the first to blow up a vessel by means of a torpedo boat, should have no modern high-speed torpedo vessel of recognized type. Here originated the first steam vessels built expressly for the purpose of torpedo warfare, and American waters have seen the most extensive torpedo operations yet carried on in naval warfare. The only torpedo boat ever purchased by the English Admiralty, not constructed in the United Kingdom, came from America. Yet we are told that "the ordinary practice of the American mechanic is opposed to the production of such work as is required for a high-class torpedo boat. The exigencies of the service these craft have to perform are such that it is only by the most patient attention to detail that success can be achieved. The genius of the American workman tends toward the rapidity of manipulation rather than that laborious painstaking by which all genuine success in torpedo boat building has been achieved."

The mooted questions as to the peculiar features of the Boston and Atlanta it declines to discuss until the vessels have been launched and tried, on the plea that it is no part of its duty "to check a possible waste of American money on naval experiments." Finally it commends to the notice of its own naval and military authorities, especially those who have to deal with manufacturers endeavoring to introduce steel projectiles for heavy ordnance, these words of wisdom of the Advisory Board: "Patience, forbearance and liberal treatment to the manufacturers are necessary in order to encourage them to develop the production of steel plates and armor for naval vessels and ingots for heavy canon."

OUR SHIPS ABROAD.

THE extracts from a local paper contained in our letter from Nice, will go far to explain why the recent orders of the *Lancaster* to the West coast of Africa and the Congo River were received without very conspicuous or violent expressions of approbation. Although the apprehension caused by the cholera epidemic, which so recently prevailed in Southern France and Italy, on both sides of Nice, has contributed to a dull season at this famous winter resort of the Riviera, there are quite enough "regulars" and "transients" in town to make the presence of the *Lancaster* mutually acceptable and her stay delightful. Few officers return from the European station without bringing with them the most pleasing reminiscences of the elegant hospitality and kindness which they received at Nice, or of the pleasure and satisfaction conferred by and derived from their own distinguished courtesy on the decks of their ships, which, it must be emphasized, is, or at least has been, of the most catholic and cosmopolitan character. No nationality or religion is proscribed, politics are laid aside, and all reputable and agreeable persons who have any claim to such consideration are welcomed to the modest democratic receptions, with which, at private expense, they endeavor to reciprocate the attentions so freely extended to them.

A captain of marines, who recently spent three years upon that station and was remarked as a close observer, says that the visits of our ships, now fewer than for twenty years, are particularly appreciated there, and our officers and men are esteemed. It is in fact, on account of its large Anglo-American population, the only place in the Mediterranean that savors of home to them, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that they should joyfully seek the favored spot for a few weeks in each winter when there is naught to prevent. He thinks that the greatest results accomplished by the visits of our squadron to the old world posts are those perhaps the least intended and the least considered, viz.: "The encouragement of a desirable emigration to the United States and the correction of a long prejudiced public opinion as to what manner of people Americans are." He adds that a sight of the eager and delighted crowds which thronged his ship when she visited Trieste, Mar-

seilles, Havre, Hamburg, Antwerp, Gravesend, Copenhagen, Christiana and Stockholm, were to him almost as interesting as the bombardment of Alexandria or the coronation of the Czar. Our ships are in themselves so incapable as to be a laughing stock for Arabs, but the appearance, bearing and deportment of the officers and men almost invariably command respect, and leave behind a happy impression of the people of the far-off land.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, M. de Docteur Proust, Inspector General of the French Sanitary Services, and *Le Yacht*, are combined in a crusade against our antiquated system of quarantine. M. LESSEPS recently proposed to the French Academy of Sciences, the organization of a Congress in which the question of quarantine should be thoroughly sifted. He announced that he was entrusted with a petition to government from the shipowners at Havre, looking to the abolition of such measures as ruin commerce without being effectual as sanitary precautions. Dr. Proust, in a report upon sanitary precautions against pestilential maladies, proposes a system of disinfection on board of vessels coming from infected ports while en route. This disinfection should extend to the dejections of the sick, their linen, their garments, the clothes of those who may have died in infected places, to so much of the cargo as may be contaminated, and to the vessel itself. He suggests to ship owners that they might relieve themselves from the burdens of quarantine by voluntarily adopting such measures of disinfection, while on the voyage from suspected ports, as would furnish sufficient guarantee for the public safety. If such disinfection should be rigorous, he says, there would be no importation into Europe of cholera or yellow fever, as the vessels bringing them have always a long voyage from the infected ports.

Le Yacht expresses an utter want of faith in the present superannuated system of quarantine. It is only in the localities where the infectious diseases originate, or near there, that a system of quarantine can be made effective. The points indicated for this service are the Suez Canal and the Red Sea, where quarantine vessels should be placed. It would be easy to exterminate any germs of disease which might remain after a system of disinfection had been applied there. Meanwhile, it thinks that the rigors of quarantine could be lessened by reducing its period according to the length of the voyage made by the suspected vessel.

AT the regular meeting of the House Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday, the action of the House in striking out the clause in the Army bill recommended by the committee relating to the appointment of the graduates of 1886, was discussed, much regret being expressed at its failure. It was finally decided to report Mr. SLOCUM's bill introduced on Monday for the same purpose, and endeavor to secure its passage this session. A favorable report was also adopted on the bill creating the office of Assistant Chief Signal Officer, with an amendment reducing the rank from Colonel to Major. The committee some days ago withdrew its recommendation for the insertion of this measure in the appropriation bill, giving as its reason that it had resolved not to recommend new legislation for insertion in Appropriation bills. It has been alleged that the committee's action was the result of charges preferred against Lieutenant GREENLY, for whom the legislation is intended, by Sergt. BRAINARD, who accused him of cowardice, and alleging that the shooting of some of the men under GREENLY during the recent Arctic expedition was on the order of the latter, and by issuing such orders he proved himself inhuman. Sergt. BRAINARD distinctly denies that he has ever made any statement of this sort, or one which could possibly be distorted into such a charge. It is also denied in a letter from Lieutenant GREENLY to the Adjutant General. His friends are of the opinion that there is some secret influence at work, trying to prevent his promotion, and that these attacks are only intended for that purpose. They do not give up all hope, however, of securing the legislation sought after. Assurances have been given by most of the prominent members of the House of their willingness to support the GREENLY bill.

BY a new regulation lieutenants of the Royal Engineers are to be promoted to be captains after eleven years' service, instead of twelve. In 1880 the establishment of the Engineers was fixed at 812 officers, viz., 110 lieutenant colonels, 163 majors, 198 captains, 361 subalterns. At the same time compulsory retirement was applied to officers below the rank of major after seven years' service as such, and captains to be promoted to the rank of major after twenty, and lieutenants to that of captain after twelve years' service, even when the numbers of officers in the respective ranks might exceed the standard proportion; but should the numbers not come up to this it was enjoined that they should be brought up to the standard by promoting officers who had served for less than twelve or twenty years. This arrangement has not produced the anticipated result, for while in the Line lieutenants have been obtaining their captaincies in from six to eight years, and in the Artillery from eight to ten, lieutenants of Engineers have had to wait their full twelve years for promotion. Consequently this branch of the British service is not popular, and in the last open competition, when fifty cadetships in the Royal Military Academy were offered, only forty-five boys passed the preliminary examination, and mere qualification in the elementary subjects secured admission. This experience, so unlike that of our Service, is the result of the application to the British service of the principle of retirement for length of service, in one grade as field officer, from which the Engineers are exempt.

PROF. JOHN TYNDALL tells us in the story of his "Schools and Schoolmasters," published in the *Pall Mall Budget*, that in reply to a question as to "how the German troops behaved when going into battle, did they cheer and encourage each other? two German officers answered 'Never in our experience has the cry, *Wir müssen siegen*—we must conquer—been heard from German soldiers; but in a hundred instances we have heard them resolutely exclaim, 'Wir müssen unser Pflicht thun'—we must do our duty.'" "It was a sense of duty," says Prof. TYNDALL, "rather than a love of glory that strengthened these men and filled them with an invincible heroism. We, in England, have always liked to hear the iron ring of the word 'duty.' It was NELSON's talisman at Trafalgar, it was the guiding star of WELLINGTON.

"Not once or twice in our rough island story
The path of duty was the path of glory;
He that walks it only thirsting
For the right, and learns to deaden
Love of self, before his journey closes
He shall find the stubborn thistle bursting
Into glossy purple which, outridden,
Are voluptuous garden roses."

A LARGE number of naval officers and members of Congress on Wednesday last witnessed the jacketing of one of the 10-inch steel rifle breech-loading guns now constructing at the Washington Navy yard. There were under course of construction in this yard nineteen steel rifle breech-loading guns, two of which are 10-inch, four 8-inch, ten 6-inch and two 5-inch. One of the 6-inch guns has just been completed, and will be sent to Annapolis in a few days for test. Two hundred and seventy men are now engaged upon this work.

THE Secretary of War, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 10, 1885, reports that the number of copies of the Annals of the War remaining undistributed at this date is 1,452 of each volume, commencing with volume 6. The act of Congress of August 7, 1882, provided for the publication of 11,000 copies of the Records of the War of the Rebellion. For the 700 copies to be sold by the Secretary of War, there are now 408 subscribers, but new subscriptions are constantly being received, and it is believed that the entire number of sets will be required for sale to subscribers. It will therefore be seen that of the entire edition there are but about two hundred sets of the edition now authorized not required for the future uses of the Department. In order to supply the first five volumes to the libraries, organizations, and individuals already receiving the work, including officers of the Army and contributors to the work, a further edition of these volumes will be required as follows: Volume 1, 5,038; volume 2, 4,758; volume 3, 4,126; volume 4, 3,865; and volume 5, 3,679,

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs at its meeting on Thursday decided to report favorably an amendment to be proposed to the Naval Appropriation bill, appropriating \$112,000 for the purchase of Captain JOHN ERICSSON's torpedo boat *Destroyer*, with a proviso that the Government should at any time have the option of purchasing all the patents issued by the United States relating to said vessel for a sum not exceeding \$100,000. A favorable report was also made on the following resolutions, which were subsequently adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, or any sub-committee thereof appointed by its chairman, is hereby instructed to inquire into the condition of the naval establishment of the United States, including all vessels embraced in said establishment, the navy-yards of the United States, and to investigate all questions touching the organization of the Navy, the line and staff corps of the same, and all ranks and grades in said establishment, together with the pay of the same, and the question of promotion affecting such ranks and grades, and all other questions pertaining thereto, and for that purpose may sit during the recess of the Senate, at such times and places as the committee may determine, and shall have power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses, employ a stenographer, and shall report their proceedings and such recommendations as they may see fit to make at the next session.

Resolved, That all actual and necessary expenses of said committee, or sub-committee thereof, be paid on the approval of the chairman of said committee out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

WE publish this week a regulation that "whenever a regimental fund exceeds the requirements for the maintenance of a band, the excess shall be transferred to the company funds of the different companies." This is good as far as it goes, and is clearly designed to benefit those out of whose savings the regimental fund is maintained, but it as clearly indicates the necessity for placing our regimental bands on a more secure footing as to pay. We have more than once referred to this matter, and we again express the hope that at some not distant day our regimental bands, proper and useful appurtenances of the military Service, may be efficiently maintained under a more stable arrangement than at present.

THE following resolution concerning the establishment of the Naval War School, was, on motion of Mr. Aldrich, adopted in the Senate on Wednesday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to report to the Senate what, if any, steps have been taken to establish an advanced course of instruction of naval officers at Coasters Island, R. I., and the reasons which have controlled the action of the Department.

THE English Ministry and the English public have at last awakened to the magnitude of the task undertaken in Egypt; and the flippant sneer at our "Mr. GRANT" will find, before he is through, that he has need of all of Mr. GRANT's dogged persistence of purpose and fighting tenacity. Khartoum has been reached, but GORDON is not there and the city had fallen into the hands of its enemies two days before communication was opened with it. As to GORDON, whether he be dead or in captivity no one knows. The fall of the city, just as a portion of the relief expedition arrived within reach of it, is variously accounted for. Treachery among GORDON's own troops is one explanation, and this was rendered easier by the sending away of the armed steamers and some of the most reliable of GORDON's troops to communicate with the relief expedition at Gubal. It is probable, too, that the bloody battles at Abu-Klea and Matamne aroused the fanatical spirit and race prejudices among GORDON's troops, and his betrayal followed. Another week we shall have fuller particulars and may be able to discuss the situation more intelligently, though WOLSELEY's suppression of newspaper correspondence has left us dependent upon such representations as he chooses to make for data. It will be instructive to turn just now to the article entitled "On to Khartoum," which we published four months ago, Oct. 11. It was singularly correct in its forecast, and we have nothing at present to add to what we then said as to what would follow in case GORDON was not found at Khartoum. It seems now, as it seemed then, "that when it reaches General GORDON the relief expedition will have little more than begun its work, unless the besieged garrisons have been relieved beforehand." But difficult situations are England's opportunity, and certainly the situation into which she has suffered herself to be betrayed by too complete confidence in dramatic soldiering, is sufficiently difficult to arouse her to her utmost efforts. The campaign in Egypt is but just opened.

■ Of twenty-one battles fought with uncivilized

troops during the last eleven years, England has, with her short service soldiers, lost five—Islandwana, Cabul (when General ROBERTS was compelled to retire to Sherpur), Maiwand, Laing's Nek and Majuba; while two, those of Ingogo and Zlobane, were very little removed from defeats.

WE call attention to the very interesting discussion of the relations of our Militia to the Regular Army and the General Government, which was opened by Lieutenant WHISTLER. We publish this week two very interesting letters in continuation of the subject—one from the Colonel of one of our regular regiments and the other from the Colonel of one of the regiments of the Illinois militia. We omitted last week to direct attention, as we intended to do, to the admirable paper read by Capt. EDWARD FIELD, 4th Artillery, U. S. A. Officers of the Army will find in the portion we published some suggestions which directly concern them, and to which we hope to find opportunity to refer more at length hereafter.

GENERAL H. L. ABBOT, U. S. A., will read a paper on "Recent Progress in High Explosives and their Uses in War," before the Military Service Institution of the United States at Governor's Island, on Thursday next, February 12, at 1.45 P. M. There is no man more competent to deal with this subject, and an interesting lecture may be expected.

RECENT DEATHS.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR CHARLES H. BURBANK, U. S. N., an efficient and valuable officer, died at his home in Portsmouth, N. H., January 30, 1885, of neuralgia of the heart, from which he had suffered for many years. Doctor Burbank, when the war broke out, was tutor of anatomy in the Portland (Me.) Medical School, and soon applied for and received a commission as Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, May 9, '61. His first duty was to take charge of the hospitals at Pilot Town at the mouth of the Mississippi River. After serving on the sloop-of-war *Marion* he was transferred to the *Housatonic*, at the blockade of Charleston, S. C., and was on that vessel when she was blown up by a torpedo boat in that harbor in 1864. He was promoted surgeon, August 24, 1864, and during the remainder of the war served in the South Atlantic blockading squadron. Subsequently he served in the South Atlantic, Pacific and North Atlantic squadrons, and while at Mare Island, Cal., contracted chronic malaria. He was commissioned Medical Inspector, April 2, 1879, and but recently returned from a three years' cruise as fleet-surgeon of the South Atlantic squadron, broken down in health. He leaves a widow and five children.

GENERAL JOHN W. PHELPS, a soldier of repute in the Florida and Mexican Wars, and the War of the Rebellion, was found dead in bed at his residence in Guilford, Vt., on the morning of February 2, his wife and child being at the time absent on a visit. General Phelps was graduated from the Military Academy July 1, 1836, and assigned to the 4th U. S. Artillery. He participated in several engagements during the Florida War and in the Mexican War was present at Monterey, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Molino del Rey, and capture of the City of Mexico. For his gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, he was tendered the brevet of Captain, but declined it. On March 31, 1850, he was promoted Captain and after service in Texas where he broke up a filibustering expedition, at Fort Monroe, etc., he resigned November 2, 1850, and settled at Brattleboro', Vermont. When the war broke out he raised the First Vermont Volunteer Regiment, went with it to Ship Island, Mississippi, and to Fort Jackson and St. Philip, after their passage by Farragut. After the capture of New Orleans, while garrisoned at Camp Parapet, he organized the first negro troops. For this act the Confederate Government declared him an outlaw. The Federal War Department, intimating that he had exceeded his authority in issuing an emancipation proclamation and enlisting colored troops, he resigned from the service on Aug. 21, 1862. Since then, until lately, he had lived at Brattleboro'. He was Vice President of the Vermont Historical Society since 1863, and for many years was President of the Vermont Teachers' Association. He devoted much time of late years to magazine writing, being a contributor to the *Century* and other periodicals. In 1880 he was the Anti-masonic candidate for President. General Rush C. Hawkins, in a letter to the *New York Times* recounting his distinguished services, says: "He was one of the most notable officers of the Army, an accomplished soldier of the highest and best type, a patriotic citizen with an unblemished reputation, a scholar well versed in mathematics, science, history, theology, several of the dead and four or five of the

living languages. As a soldier he was all that the best authorities demand, and even more, for it might be said of him that he possessed an inner sense of duty which no written formula could prescribe."

MAJOR WILLARD D. WHEELER, who served during a portion of the War as an additional Paymaster, U. S. A., died recently in Colorado. He was a brother of Captain George M. Wheeler, U. S. A.

EDWIN HARRISON KEITH, formerly of the U. S. Navy, died at Bridgewater, Mass., January 27, in the 54th year of his age. He entered the Navy as Acting 3d Assistant Engineer, Sept. 9, 1862, promoted to 2d Assistant, June 6, 1864, and was honorably discharged January 20, 1866.

MANY of the 1st, 3d and 5th Artillery will learn with regret of the death at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., February 1, of the genial Mrs. Kennard, widow of George Kennard, whose hotel adjoins the military post.

A CABLE message was received at the Navy Department on Monday from Rear-Admiral Davis, at Woosung, China, announcing that Assistant Engineer George W. Snyder, U. S. N., attached to the *Palos*, had committed suicide while insane. The deceased officer was a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed an Assistant Engineer in the Navy, from that State, October 9, 1876.

WE regret to note the death of Mrs. Schwatka, mother of Lieut. F. Schwatka, late of the U. S. Army, a venerable lady of seventy-three years of age.

MRS. THORNLEY, wife of Medical Director John Thornley, U. S. N., died at Charlottesville, Va., January 23d. Her mother died only a few weeks previous.

FRANCIS JOSEPH SPANGER, who fought under the first Napoleon at Moscow and Waterloo, died at Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 3, aged 98 years.

MRS. REBECCA WISTAR NOURSE, the venerable widow of Major Charles J. Nourse, U. S. A., who, from 1822 to 1825, was Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, died at her home near Georgetown, D. C., on Wednesday, February 4, in her ninety-second year.

JOHN STUART LOW, the only child of Lieutenant W. F. Low, U. S. N., died at Albany, N. Y., on Sunday last, Feb. 1. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Or the late Commander GLIDDEN, U. S. N., whose death we noticed last week, a Boston exchange says: "He was a man who was trusted and respected by his superior officers, and much beloved by his associates in the Service. He was an honor to the Service to which he devoted his life and his energies. He leaves an aged father and several brothers, to whom he was affectionately attached, and a large number of warm and admiring friends wherever he went."

GENERAL GRANT'S WAR RELICS.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR sent the following message to the House of Representatives, Feb. 3:

To the House of Representatives:

I take especial pleasure in laying before Congress the generous offer made by Mrs. Grant to give to the Government in perpetual trust the swords and military (and civil) testimonials lately belonging to Gen. Grant. A copy of the deed of trust and of a letter addressed to me by Mr. William H. Vanderbilt will explain the nature and motive of this offer. Appreciation of Gen. Grant's achievements and recognition of his just fame have in part taken the shape of numerous mementos and gifts which, while dear to him, possess for the Nation an exceptional interest. These relics, of great historical value, have passed into the hands of another whose considerate action restored the collection to Mrs. Grant as a life trust on the condition that at the death of Gen. Grant, or sooner, at Mrs. Grant's option, it shall become the property of the Government as set forth in the accompanying papers. In the exercise of the option thus given her, Mrs. Grant elects that the trust shall forthwith determine, and asks that the Government designate a suitable place of deposit and a responsible custodian for the collection.

The nature of this gift and the value of the relics which the generosity of a private citizen, joined to the high sense of public regard which animates Mrs. Grant have thus placed at the disposal of the Government, demand full and signal recognition on behalf of the Nation at the hands of its Representatives. I therefore ask Congress to take suitable action to accept the trust, and to provide for its secure custody, at the same time recording the appreciative gratitude of the people of the United States to the donors.

In this connection I may pertinently advert to the pending legislation in the Senate and House of Representatives looking to a national recognition of Gen. Grant's eminent services by providing the means for his restoration to the Army on the retired list. That Congress by taking such action will give expression to the almost universal desire of the people of this Nation is evident, and I earnestly urge the passage of an act similar to Senate bill No. 2,550 which, while not interfering with the constitutional prerogative of appointment, will enable the President in his discretion to nominate Gen. Grant as General on the retired list.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The accompanying papers referred to are the deed of trust, executed by Mr. Vanderbilt, and that gentleman's letter informing the President of his action. The articles deeded are the swords and medals, paintings, bronzes, commissions, addresses and objects of art presented by various governments to General Ulysses S. Grant. Army and Corps badges; all the general's military commissions as member of the Military Order, Aztec Club, and of seven civil societies, resolutions, and addresses innumerable, including the first thanks of Congress, and his certificates of election and re-election as President of the United States.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. M.—The address of Captain C. F. Walcott, late 21st Mass. Vol. Infantry, is Cambridge, Mass.

Old Subscriber.—August Thieman was wholly retired from the Army Oct. 17, 1867, and is believed to have since died.

S. E. S.—What was the date of the decision in the Morton case, under which cadet service is computed for longevity? Ans.—Feb. 24, 1881.

Constant Reader asks: Who is the representative at West Point from the 4th Pennsylvania District, and when will he graduate? Ans.—Henry George Trout. Will graduate in 1886.

J. H. R. asks the address of some reliable subscription and purchasing agency for periodicals, etc.? Ans.—American News Co., New York, and A. H. Roffe and Co., 11 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

C. R.—Prices "Across the Continent with the 1st U. S. Cavalry," recently published, will give you all the information you desire. The work can be obtained from D. Van Nostrand, Murray Street, New York, price \$6.

C. G. Lowell.—We are not aware of any Arctic expedition being projected by the Government at present, but if there should be you will find early notice of it in our columns. Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., of Philadelphia, we hear is trying to organize one. You might communicate with him.

"Pat" asks: 1. Whether under the Morton decision, or any other, service as cadet at the Naval Academy can be included in computing longevity pay in the Army? Ans.—The Second Controller decided that the decision does not apply to service at the Naval Academy.

2. We understand that the charge against the officer on trial at Fort Leavenworth, about whom you inquired, is "seduction."

Reader asks: Why is the Highland Regiment in Egypt called the Black Watch? Ans.—The term was originally applied to certain armed companies employed in early times to watch the Highlands of Scotland. The term black arose from the dress which was composed of tunic of dark colors. Since then the companies were formed into the 42d Highlanders and became one of the most distinguished regiments in the British Army, and has always continued to be known as the Black Watch.

R. P. R. asks: Company in company front, the command "Right face" is given, in which position, viz., column of files, the company is marched a short distance, when the command, "Platoons, left front into line, double time march," is given, can the command be obeyed and the movement executed from that position, according to Upton's Infantry Tactics? Ans.—Unless the company forms in single rank you cannot bring it into column of files in the manner proposed. The movement mentioned is not tactical, and it is not intended to form platoons in that way.

Calvaryman asks: If a soldier is granted six months' furlough, to take effect after re-enlistment, is it necessary to re-enlist in the same company to secure the furlough, or would he forfeit the privilege by re-enlisting in some other post or some other arm. Ans.—There is no regulation covering your inquiry, but, undoubtedly, re-enlistment in the same company would be necessary to secure the furlough. The authority for the furlough generally designates the soldier's company and regiment, and would not, unless under additional special authority, hold good should he go into some other company and regiment. This is the general practice.

G. T. C. asks: How is the carry at the command half executed? Lieut. Brown, in his pamphlet of decisions, says the men should halt and bring the piece to carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought to the side of the foot in front. Lieut. Kenyon, at Fort Douglas, in his Guard Manual, says the piece is brought to carry as you halt. These opinions differ materially. Ans.—The matter has been decided by the War Department so plainly that all "difference of opinion" is excluded. General Sherman, March 24, 1883, decided that the men should halt and bring the piece to a carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought to the side of that in front. Had you read the JOURNAL diligently you could have saved yourself this question.

A correspondent asks: By letter from A. G. O., May 25, 1883, a decision was made as follows: "The tactics do not provide for coming to 'order' or 'carry arms' by the numbers from fix or unfix bayonets; such division of the motion is unauthorized." It further adds that in the foregoing case the tactics provide for all that is necessary. By par. 80, page 35, Infantry Tactics, the movement from "fix bayonets" to carry is terminated by command "two." Does the above decision do away with the command "Two?" Ans.—As the tactics par. 80, page 35, plainly state that the command carry arms from fix bayonets is executed by two distinct motions, the last of which is indicated by the command two, and as par. 82, page 37, prescribes that the carry from unfix is executed the same as from fix bayonets, the decision, in stating that the tactics do not provide for coming to carry arms by the numbers, is clearly in error. The ruling rests, therefore, on a false basis, and the command "two" should be retained until the tactics referring to the subject are changed by proper authority.

Private asks: 1. Is it correct to come from arms port to charge bayonet? Ans.—Not as a part of the manual of arms at a regular drill. The object of arms port is to get a firm hold of the piece with both hands in such position as to admit of its being readily used for defence or attack, and to guard against its being wrenched from its owner. From arms port you can promptly execute a thrust with the bayonet, a blow with the butt, and a push with the gun held diagonally in front of the body. For this reason arms port is used in the attack and by sentries on post, and in either of these situations it would be quite proper to execute a charge bayonet from arms port.

2. Should a company at double time and arms port, without halting, come to charge bayonets? Ans.—If circumstances in action required it, yes.

3. Should firing be done with the bayonets fixed? Ans.—Probably not when firing at a target. The bayonet should certainly be fixed when firing in skirmish drill during the rallies, as you can easily ascertain by looking in the tactics. Other situations may arise in which firings must be executed with fixed bayonets.

In the House, Jan. 30, the following message from the President was read and referred to the proper committee:

To the House of Representatives:

When the expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party was being prepared in the early part of the year 1884, and a search for suitable vessels was being made, the *Alert*, then the property of Great Britain, and which had been the advance ship of the expedition under Sir George Nares, was found to be peculiarly fitted for the intended service. This Government immediately offered to purchase that vessel, upon which her Majesty's Government generously presented her to the United States, refusing to accept any pay whatever for the vessel. The *Alert* rendered important and timely services in the expedition for the relief of Lieut. Greely and party, which in its result proved satisfactory to the Government and people of this country. I am of the opinion that the *Alert* should now be returned to her Majesty's Government with suitable acknowledgment for its generous and graceful acts of courtesy in so promptly putting the vessel at the service of the United States, and therefore recommend that authority may be given me by Congress to carry out this purpose.

THE STATE TROOPS.

OUR MILITIA.

PEORIA, ILL., January 27, 1885.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

The article of Lieutenant Whistler, in your paper of January 10 would scarcely justify further comment after the sensible and practical reply of General Wingate published by you January 24, were it not that the Lieutenant says he has been for many years exceedingly interested in the subject, has made it a point to discuss the matter with Army officers, thinks he knows the general feeling of officers upon the subject, and undertakes to represent that feeling, and, also, were it not that the errors into which he falls are precisely those into which an officer of strictly and exclusively military education and experience would be likely to fall.

One of his chief objections to the National Guard is to its method of discipline, seeming to mean by that word its method of enforcing obedience of inferiors to the orders of superiors.

It is true that the National Guard relies largely upon the intelligence and judgment of the rank and file, and of inferior officers to teach the necessity of a prompt, unhesitating and unquestioning obedience to superiors, as a military necessity as well as upon their moral character, patriotism, love of law and order and military pride, supplemented only in exceptional cases, by the fear of punishment. These, the strongest notions, unless we name also ambition, that ever prompted man to action; these, the true foundation of all truly heroic deeds, are styled by the Lieutenant "a discipline of mere courtesy" and are spoken of in a disparaging manner. If a soldier citizen, who had once been a citizen soldier, might make a suggestion to a strictly professional brother, it would be that if more of this so-called discipline of courtesy were fostered and encouraged in the regular Army it might be that the number of desertions would be reduced to something less than one-third or one-fourth of the entire enlistment, and the Adjutant General of the Army be saved the trouble of asking the civil authorities to assist him in arresting his fugitives, and the faithful obedience of inferiors to superiors be in no wise decreased.

This so-called "discipline by courtesy" makes safe soldiers for any nation; any other makes the man as readily the tool of the despot as the servant, and defender of free institutions and a free people.

Another objection of the Lieutenant is that the National Guard has no corporate connection with the United States Army.

To many good statesmen it has seemed well that the entire military force of the nation should not be under the direct, immediate and unlimited control of any one military man holding his office for life, to hurl it on the sudden prompting of his single mind upon any imagined foe, foreign or domestic. (See Federalist, No. 29, p. 132.)

Under existing law and as the militia is now organized the President of the United States may order it out in such emergencies as make such action proper, and for this purpose he may if necessary issue his orders direct to the militia officers. (This is not usually understood by National Guardsmen, but it is settled law; also that the President is the sole judge of whether or not the emergency exists which justifies the order.—*Editor JOURNAL*.) Still, it is usual that the call of the President should be upon the Governors of States.

In such an event the mobilization of the National Guard would require very little time indeed. They would respond with the promptness of Israel Putnam, or of the "Associators" of Colonial days, who won for themselves so well the name of "Minute Men." Indeed, the organization of the "Associators" was very similar to that of the National Guard of to-day, and may well have been in the minds of the fathers who drafted the Constitution of the United States.

The time it would take to mass the National Guard at any one point would—as was shown in 1861, 1862 and 1863—depend upon the length of time it would take to transport the men to the locality. And as they would arrive under their present brigade and division organization there would be little required of the General-in-Chief but to assign them their places in line.

In case of an aggressive foreign war, or of any war of any duration on our own soil, the National Legislature should and must be convened. No Chief Executive in a free country can be clothed in advance with power to conduct such wars, on his own responsibility. For such wars armies must be organized after the occasion arises and under legislation enacted especially for the occasion. The National Guard would do duty while such legislation was being enacted and an army was being organized. They would assist materially in the organizing, and would themselves to a large extent be incorporated into and form a valuable part of it, thus serving the nation in succession in the two capacities of temporary and permanent defenders. In this manner all that had been depended upon their military education might be made immediately and permanently available. The keeping of the military power of the nation in the control of the States in time of peace is but another form of the principle embodied in Magna Charta, which provides that the twenty-five barons chosen for that purpose and the community of the whole kingdom might even by military power prevent the King from encroaching upon the liberties of the people.

It is quite possible that a somewhat independent administration of military affairs in each State may have a tendency to advance military science and art in the United States by facilitating adaptation to varied circumstances, and by permitting new ideas, which it would not be deemed safe or expedient to introduce in the whole Army, to be adopted and developed in a single State, and which, if thus found to be beneficial, might be thence adopted into other States, or even into the Army itself after being properly modified.

Another imagined improvement suggested by the Lieutenant is that the highest rank to be conferred by the State shall be that of major. His proposition is not a new one. At the time the provisions of the Constitution relating to the militia were adopted, it was proposed that the highest rank to be conferred by the State should be that of colonel. It was, however, determined, that the States should have the

appointment of all officers of every rank, generals and all, and this provision is the only one that was unanimously adopted. See Debates in Federal Convention, pp. 440, 443, 451 and 464. Without this provision, the method of organizing and drilling the militia would probably, as appears from the debates, have been left to the States exclusively. And the people are still of the same mind and rightly so.

The best jurists do not read the Constitution as Lieutenant Whistler does. The theories he advances may be the dogmas of the Army, but they are not the opinions of statesmen and judges. The Constitution does not say that the General Government shall govern and discipline the militia when not called out by and in the actual service of the nation, but expressly says the States shall do it "in the method" which should be prescribed by Congress, and even this clause permitting Congress to prescribe the method of organizing and disciplining them would not have been adopted if it had not been held that all that was intended was to give a power to Congress to insure uniformity, that if Congress did not choose to exercise this privilege the States had an inherent right to do it. And the word "discipline" does not have the meaning in this connection sought to be given it by Lieutenant Whistler. Its proper meaning is the one given as 1st and 2d in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and not as he seems to think the meaning that Webster gives as 5th.

When this provision was being discussed in the convention, Mr. King said that the committee which drafted the clause meant by "disciplining," prescribing the manual exercises, evolutions, etc.; and James Madison observed to the Convention "that the term disciplining did not extend to penalties and Courts-martial for enforcing them." (Debates, p. 464.)

The Lieutenant says the State Guard is in no sense the militia contemplated by the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois says: "Our understanding is the organization of the active militia (Illinois National Guard) of the State conforms exactly to the definition usually given of militia." (Dunne v. People, 94 Ill. Sup. Ct. Rep., p. 120.) The Lieutenant who seems to assume to speak for the Army, proposes a practical abolition of a well regulated militia, which the second amendment to the Federal Constitution by inference declares to be necessary to the security of a free State, and substitutes therefor a kind of a training school appendage for the Regular Army. It is very seriously to be apprehended that if his plan were adopted and the discipline of courtesy, so called, abolished, and the hope of winning an honorable name and rank in the military service taken away from the soldier citizen, there would be no enlistments made and no commissions accepted in the new-fangled institution and the enthusiasm of the citizen soldiery would not sweep very far.

The support which the Lieutenant proposes the Regular Army shall give to the citizen soldiery is very literally such as vultures give to lambs, "cowering and devouring them." The time for devouring will probably never come, but if it should it is to be feared that the National Guard will be found to have executed the last strategic movement of an overpowered army and will have folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stolen away.

JAMES M. RICE,
Member for the Northwest of the
Executive Committee of the
National Guard Assoc.

THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have read General Fry's remarks on the power of the President over the militia and Lieutenant Whistler's articles and General Wingate's reply, with great interest. The questions raised are interesting and important to us all, soldier and citizen alike. Every American citizen is a possible soldier in embryo, and it is essential that we should only differ in order to build up and not to pull down. I do not think that General Wingate quite understands General Fry's motive or the drift of his reasoning. What Fry wants is not to depress the militia itself, but more strength, more authority, more legislation, even to the extent of an amendment to the Constitution if that be necessary, to strengthen both the National Guards of the different States so auspiciously progressing, and the effectiveness and utility of the whole militia. Whistler's ideas are rather ideal, if not crude, but he probably had in view the battalion organization only as a national framework, fitted for the Presidential hand, but officered, not by young, stripling lieutenants, but by field officers of the State, or only of the Army, as a possibility, an alternative or ultimate resource; as perhaps he saw no other way of putting the machinery quickly in motion. However this may be, his views are but tentative, and by no means representative, either of the Army officer's views, or of any class thereof, nor intended to be much more than reasoning *vacuo*, as it were. He speaks for himself, and for neither the Army nor for his Alma Mater, West Point, which is not a revolutionary step-mother, but a conservative and fostering old dame or nurse, whose breasts are always at the service of all military unweaned infants.

No, sir; there is no antagonism between the Army or West Point and the militia, on which it rests, especially no enmity towards the National Guard. Look at the voluminous reports of our regular officers for the last two or three years; officers detached by the head of the Army to attend, inspect and assist the various National Guard encampments throughout the States. All friendly—to a man. All suggestive of improvement, all appreciative and indicative of their growing value in discipline, of their intelligence, abreast with the times, effectiveness and reliability. As an honorary member of the National Guard myself, and an unworthy scion of West Point, too, I should deplore any antagonism.

There is another institution that stands midway between the Army and the public, and for which the National Guard is a connecting cable, viz., the Military Service Institute. It is composed in its fundamental organization of old officers of the war, regular and volunteer alike, National Guardsmen, young men who have yet their spurs to win, and citizens at large, and it is finely at work building up all military interests in all our hearts, and in all their shapes. Will you throw down the gauntlet there?

In a word, let us all, regulars, rifle association men, volunteers, National Guardsmen, horse, foot, and dragoons, sailors, and land lubbers, alike, enter into these discussions in a friendly spirit, and not invent or force antagonisms where none exist, and where none can thrive without mutual destruction. All work together to build up our national defenses *in toto*. Yours,

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

NEW YORK.

Governor Hill has officially invited the heads of departments and the personal staff of Governor Cleveland to retain their positions during his administration.

With reference to an assertion made by the Adjutant-General of California in his annual report dated Oct. 1, 1884, to the following effect: "Such a thing as a battery of Gatling or other machine guns is unknown in the Regular Service or in the National Guard of any State except this (California)," a correspondent waxes indignant and desires us to state that the State of New York has two batteries exclusively armed with Gatling guns, one of which has been in existence as since March, 1873.

The first annual gymnastic competitions for the amateur championship of America, under the auspices of the American Athletic Club, will be held at Tammany Hall, 14th Street, near 3d Avenue, New York, on Thursday evening, Feb. 19, 1885, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following events will be open to all amateurs: Horizontal bar, parallel bar, flying rings and club swinging. A handsome gold championship medal will be awarded to the winner, and a silver medal to the second, in each event. Entrance fee, \$1 for each event. They positively close Feb. 12, 1885, with the Exhibition Committee, P. O. Box 2960. In addition to the above competitions there will be exhibitions in boxing, wrestling, tumbling, etc., by prominent representatives of athletic and boat clubs. Leiboldt's 12th Regiment Band will furnish the music. A number of National Guard athletes are expected to take part.

The general officer whose remarkable interview with a sergeant was described in a recent article under the head of "Military Etiquette and Subordination" requests us to say that an injustice was done the colonel in stating that the sergeant has his sanction to the preposterous request described. This, it appears, is not the fact, and we need hardly add that the colonel heartily concurs in our view of the impropriety of his subordinate's action.

A handsome set of resolutions, drawn up by Col. Jos. G. Story, on the death of the late Lieut.-Col. S. H. Farnham, has been presented to the widow of the deceased by the Officers' Association of the 23d Regiment.

1st Lieut. N. B. Thurston, of the 22d N. Y., writes us as follows: "I find my name and also that of Lieut. W. B. Smith, noticed in your paper of Jan. 31, as being in Montreal, with the remark that you could not find such names in the Army Register. Neither Lieut. Smith nor myself have been to the Ice Carnival and if we had been would not have masqueraded as Army officers, being satisfied with a commission in the New York National Guard." Lieutenants Thurston and Smith have evidently been made the victims of some stupid practical joker. We are fully convinced that neither of them would stoop to any masquerading of the kind referred to above.—ED. JOURNAL.

Lieut. F. C. Cocheu, of Company E, has been elected Captain of Company D, 23d regt.

Major McAlpin has accepted the proffered Colonelcy of the 71st regt.

The 14th regt. was ordered for drill on Friday night, Jan. 30, and in addition the following battalion drills were ordered: Companies D and F, Monday, Feb. 2 and 9; B and H, Tuesday, Feb. 3 and 10; I and K, Wednesday, Feb. 4 and 11; A and G, Thursday, Feb. 5 and 12; C and E, Friday, Feb. 6 and 13.

The athletic games of Co. B, 12th regt., N. G., S. N. Y., which take place at the armory, cor. 45th St. and Broadway, on Monday evening, Feb. 9, are of excellent promise. Over 84 entries have been received in the various runs, tugs of war, etc. Besides this extended programme there will be boxing, by well known amateurs, an exhibition by the champion walker of the National Guard, and a bicycle display. The special event for members of the U. S. Army will be a prominent feature of the entertainment. A goodly number of contestants have entered from the Engr. Corps, Wille's Pt., N. Y., and from Batteries A, G, and H, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

Kolte's Post No. 32, G. A. R., have sent us handsome invitation to their 18th Annual Masquerade Ball to be held on Wednesday evening, February 11, at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 and 293 Bowery.

Major General Molineux orders his staff to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at 2d Division Headquarters, on Saturday, Feb. 7, at 8 o'clock, p. m., for instruction. Brig.-Gen. William H. Brownell, commanding 4th Brigade, and Col. William J. Denlow, Asst. Adj't. Gen., 2d Division, have kindly accepted invitations to submit papers, the former officer on "Line and Staff Duty," and the latter on "To what Standard in Discipline can we in the National Guard reach." The Division Staff officers will be permitted to invite all officers of the Division who may desire to attend, as they will not only be welcome, but their presence will be most gratifying. Should the attendance render it necessary, the meeting will be held in the Trial Room, Police Headquarters, Municipal Building, the use of which is tendered to the National Guard by the courtesy of Police Commissioner Col. John N. Partridge.

The 11th Regiment has been ordered for battalion drill on Feb. 6, 13, 20 and 27, the City authorities having prohibited the use of the armory up to the latter part of December, on account of which the regiment lost the best part of the drill season 1884-5. Every member of the regiment is therefore most earnestly requested to make the best possible use of the remaining months of the season by cheerful, prompt and punctual attendance.

Company B, 7th Regiment, Captain Harry S. Steele, announces the following committees: Court-martial: Lieut. Ware, Corporal Buckman, Private Brooks, Private True and Private Gillet; State of Company: Sergeant J. M. Schuyler, Private Brink and Private Cochran; Room: Sergeant H. M. Nesbitt, Private Backus and Private Hopkins; Finance: Corporal Beckwith, Private Anderson and Private

Gateley; Arms and Uniforms: Corporal Baker, Private Cort and Private Leonard; Rifle Practice: 1st Sergt. Nesbitt, Sergt. Wilson and Sergt. Merritt. The Commandant congratulates the company on its prospects for the year 1885. Strong in numbers, harmonious in action; with a handsome surplus in the treasury, the future should be as bright as the past has been honorable. The drill season is now drawing to a close, and there will probably be only six more company drills, and the Commandant earnestly appeals to every member to make all drills during the rest of the season. In the case of those men whose pride cannot be appealed to (if there are any) the Court-martial is directed to impose the heaviest penalty for absence allowed by the by-laws. It is especially important that every man should answer roll call on Thursday next.

The 69th Regiment has been ordered for battalion drill as follows: Right wing (A, G, E, C and H), on Monday, February 9, Wednesday, February 18, and Thursday, February 26. Left wing (B, D, F, I and K), on Tuesday, February 10, Tuesday, February 17, and Friday, February 27. The non-commissioned officers were instructed on Wednesday, February 4. Recruit drills have been ordered as follows: Those of the right wing each Monday, those of the left wing each Friday. The attendance of the regiment at Washington on Inauguration Day has been definitely settled, and Colonel Cavanagh is very sanguine of a creditable turnout on the occasion.

The 13th has been ordered out for parade and review on Saturday, February 14, in full dress. General E. L. Molineux will receive the review and General C. T. Christensen present the decorations to 111 marksmen, who qualified during the past season. The following officers are announced as elected: Charles O. Davis, Captain, Co. D, vice Demarest, resigned; Thomas M. Turner, First Lieut., Co. D, vice Demarest, promoted; Henry C. Clark, Second Lieut., Co. D, vice Guy, resigned; Wm. K. Smith, Second Lieut., Co. H, vice Benedict, promoted; Charles F. Stagg, First Lieut., Co. I, vice Townley, transferred; Richard P. Morle, Captain, Co. K, vice Squires, resigned.

Kolte's Post No. 32, G. A. R., will give their 18th Annual Masquerade Ball for the benefit of the relief fund at the Germania Assembly Rooms Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery on the evening of Wednesday, Feb. 11.

The 8th Regiment has been ordered out for drill as follows: B, D, E and I, Tuesday, Feb. 10 and Thursday, Feb. 26; C, F, G and H, Wednesday, Feb. 18. The drill will consist in practising guard mounting and sentry duty.

The old 22d Regiment Board of Examiners for non-commissioned officers has been dissolved by Col. Porter, and a new board to consist of Adj't. Harding and Lieuts. Maidhop, Beneke and Kelly has been instituted to meet on the 4th Wednesday of the present month, and thereafter each 3d Wednesday of each month. Battalion drills have been instituted as follows: E and B, Feb. 9 and 16; A, F, D and K, Feb. 11 and 18; C, H, I and G, Feb. 13 and 20. Officers and non-commissioned officers, assembled for theoretical instruction Feb. 6, will again assemble Feb. 12. In announcing the resignation of Capt. Sam Moore Smith, Col. Porter pays a handsome tribute to that officer's meritorious record in the regiment, and concludes his record by saying that it is to be regretted that one who has furnished such a notable example of what pride in the regiment and interest in its welfare really means, and by whose excellence as a soldier and skill as an officer the regiment has so largely profited, should find it necessary to retire at the present time; but his long and faithful service gave him the right to ask that his application for a discharge should be favorably considered. Capt. Smith served continuously in Co. D since 1862, passing through all the grades to the rank of captain to which he was promoted Jan. 15, 1872. He originally enrolled in Co. B in May, 1861.

Col. Rodney C. Ward, the Brooklyn *Eagle* states, has consented to prepare and read a paper on the duties of non-commissioned officers. The subject, though interesting and highly important, has nevertheless, not received the attention it deserves, and we are therefore gratified that it will be taken in hand by one who by his recent papers on other subjects has shown that he is able to treat it in a practical and sensible manner. The Colonel will find an extensive field for improvement, but we dare say, that anything he attempts will meet with ample appreciation on the part of those to be instructed.

Although no definite arrangements can be made until the question of purchasing the ground has been decided, there is no doubt but that the New York troops will go into camp during the coming season. Gen. J. W. Husted is managing the matter of purchasing the old site at Peekskill in the Legislature, and there is every reason to predict that his efforts will be successful. The State "has the refusal" of the grounds until May next.

Major Charles L. Fincke, of the 23d Regiment, who resigned immediately after the regimental parade, on Jan. 23, has been in vain solicited to reconsider his action, and the resignation was forwarded early during the present week.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association held their regular meeting on Tuesday, Feb. 3. The consideration of an international match during the coming season was the most important topic of discussion. The committee reported favorably in the matter, and it was decided to send the formal invitation.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

The January Battalion drills closed on Friday night, January 23rd, with Companies B, E, and G, made up as usual into four of twelve files each with Captains Burns on the right, Kirby on the left, Eagle, left centre, and Murphy, the irrepressible, in spite of the sitting down upon, which he experienced the night before, was again on hand, to take Company Q, which held the colors. Major Riker was the instructor during the early part of the evening, repeating the movements executed on the previous nights. These were performed without a hitch, but whenever the left was in front the cadence slackened and the step was frequently ragged.

Col. Jones then took command and put the battalion through its facings. Movement after movement was then executed in rapid succession, from line into column, column into line, marching company and division front and column of fours, with repeated changes of direction, right and left.

Very little time was given the officers to think

during this portion of the drill, for no sooner was one movement completed than another was commenced. Divisions, companies, and fours were inverted, and the captains were kept on the jump. Ploys were nearly all made from the march, column of fours, and battalion front, and though the steady touch of elbow and alignments while marching were not always perfect, the officers proved that they were well up in their duties, while the rank and file were attentive to orders and promptly obeyed every command of their captains. The command was evidently thoroughly imbued with the instructor's spirit and magnetism.

But two serious errors were made during this drill—the first, at a close column on 1st Division right in front—the captains of the 3d and 4th companies entering the column separately instead of as a division. They were considerably flustered when the colonel pointed out the blunder. The second error might have escaped detection but for the position of the colors. The battalion was marching in column at full distance right in front, but by a previous movement the companies had been inverted, when the colonel ordered companies right forward fours right. The leading company executed the movement correctly, but the other three executed left forward fours left. On wheeling into line the colors were, of course, on the right flank of the second company, and Col. Jones was not particularly pleased at the blunder. He immediately ordered the color company to resume its proper position, and then it was observed that the left wing companies were in equally false position. The captains had clearly misunderstood the order. In the very limited space of this drill room, its very bad acoustic properties, and the rapidity with which orders are given, it is indeed a wonder that such errors are not of more frequent occurrence.

The loadings and firings, which closed the drill, were at first confused and ragged, but after the instructor had cautioned the file closers not to talk or instruct the men between the commands "aim" and "fire" all went well, and the fires by battalion, wing and rank were delivered with a precision worthy of veterans.

For the first drills by battalion, and without a previous knowledge of the movements to be performed, the regiment deserves much credit for its prompt execution of the very large variety of movements. The regiment must also be complimented on its strength, its nine companies showing when equalized 12 of 12 files each.

Co. F, Capt. W. H. Murphy, had a drill and presentation of marksman's badges on Thursday, Jan. 29, with full ranks and a full house of spectators. The drill was in the school of the company, including platoon movements, and the performance showed a decided improvement over the drill of last month, upon which we tender Capt. Murphy our best congratulations. Ex-Capt. James M. Brady presented the badges with a short but pithy speech, which pleased the boys immensely. The part of the entertainment devoted to terpsichore was hugely enjoyed by the company and its guests.

The seating capacity of the large drill hall in the Armory of the 12th Regiment was tested to the full extent on Wednesday, Jan. 28, when Company D, the temperance company, held its first annual reception. The company was formed with 21 full files, and gave a satisfactory exhibition of the company and platoon movements, with the manual of arms and loadings and firings. At the close of the drill the company was formed in single rank, and by squads were drilled for the medal presented by Mr. J. S. White, the judges being Colonel Jones, Major Riker and Captain Lockwood, of the 12th, and Mr. White. Captain Barnard gave the orders, and as the men were found deficient or committed errors, they were dropped to the rear, to the amusement of the audience, until but two men, Robert Paul and John Foran, were left in the competition. Several times the judges were ready to pronounce their decision, but gave way, it being seen that the faults were either caused by the misunderstanding of the commands of the drill master, or a defect in the instruction of the men. The medal was finally awarded to Private Robert Paul, Mr. White making the presentation. Mr. J. B. Gibbs, the father of the company, then presented Private Paul with a handsome gold mounted Remington rifle, to be held by him for one year as the best drilled man in the company. The recruiting medal, offered by Captain Barnard, was presented to Sergeant David L. Thompson, he having recruited twelve men since July 16, 1884. The company was then dismissed, and the floor cleared for dancing, when the guests of Company D enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The company has now ninety-seven members on roll.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

While the drill season in the 7th has so far been exclusively occupied by company drills, the regiment now begins to develop some activity on a more extensive scale, which will be welcome news to those who are fond of witnessing military exercises when carried out with precision and éclat. The first regimental drill took place on Friday evening, February 6—too late to be reported in full in our issue of this week, but a full account will appear in next week's JOURNAL. Thursday evening, February 12, will be the first *gala* occasion of the season, marksman's badges will be presented and Governor Hill will review the regiment, while the next regimental assembly, as an affair of ceremony, will be the presentation of the recently instituted "Cross of Honor" on March 18. An order for ordering battalion drills will be issued at an early date.

Eighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

On Monday, Jan. 28, the 8th Regiment assembled at its so-called armory, which in reality is the loft of a horse car stable, to receive the marksman's badges won in 1884. It is long since we have seen the now depleted regiment as a unit, the building where it is quartered being unsafe when required to sustain the simultaneous tramp of anything larger than a squad, and therefore assembled by battalion or regiment have fallen into disuse. His well-known enthusiasm and thirst for glory (without per) may enable the National Guardsman to endure the constant rising aroma of a stable, but when a fate like that which befel the Phillips, son, stares him in the face, his military ardor weakens prudently takes the place of valor, and he avoids the place where he expected to gain martial laurels. This is exactly the case here, and thus a once famous and meritorious organization has been brought down through no fault of its

own, but through the neglect of those for whose protection it is organized.

However, the occasion was pressing, and Colonel Scott came to the conclusion that by maneuvering the men gently and making them step with caution, he might once more avoid the disaster of falling walls and the turnout was ordered. It was no rattling review with sounding trumpets and flying colors, but a quiet assembly for such work as could with safety be performed. The colonel first wheeled the battalion into column of companies for inspection, a performance included in the programme as laid down in orders, because the brigade inspector had signified his intention to inspect the command on this occasion. He was present but seemed not disposed to go into the matter very minutely, and Colonel Scott instead availed himself of a close view of the men whom he had not seen in a body for a long time. After inspection the manual was gone through in fair shape, a dress parade followed, and the quiet presentation of the badges by Captain Barker, the regimental I. R. P., without the accompaniment of the usual flow of soul which characterizes occasions of this sort, brought the strictly official portion of the affair to a close. It was rather tame, but all that could be done under the circumstances. Colonel Scott then formed the regiment in a three-sided square, and told them of his prospects for the new armory, with which, he says, they will after all be provided in due time. The colonel, whose head some time ago was somewhat bowed down in connection with the subject, has with his well-known pluck and elasticity, regained all his buoyancy, and predicts sure and speedy success, which he certainly deserves above all others. He sees a new armory for the 5th Regiment "as a certainty, and when it is built it will present military and practical features which will certainly surpass those of any building of the sort erected or projected up to date. We heartily wish him all possible success in his enterprise.

MILITIA FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

In compliance with section 232 of the Revised Statutes, the Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives, Jan. 30, an abstract of the militia force of the United States, organized and unorganized, according to the latest returns received at the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army. It shows the following number of men available for military duty:

	Organized.	Unorganized.
Maine	1,384	97,510
New Hampshire	1,407	83,702
Vermont	690	44,366
Massachusetts	4,212	264,531
Rhode Island	1,207	47,000
Connecticut	2,305	75,795
New York	11,686	502,490
New Jersey	3,353	223,914
Pennsylvania	8,380	459,532
Delaware	288	*21,000
Maryland	1,358	115,000
Virginia	3,000	*180,000
West Virginia	465	*80,000
North Carolina	1,051	*170,000
South Carolina	4,507	*115,000
Georgia	7,233	*185,000
Florida	1,708	*145,000
Alabama	1,300	*140,000
Mississippi	1,908	138,496
Louisiana	1,705	*223,000
Texas		*110,000
Arkansas	1,171	*210,000
Kentucky		*190,000
Tennessee		*440,000
Ohio	5,843	*360,045
Indiana	2,311	*250,000
Michigan	2,065	
Illinois	4,807	*440,000
Missouri	2,049	*310,000
Wisconsin	2,528	*175,000
Minnesota	1,371	*120,000
Iowa	2,555	208,228
Nebraska	548	*75,000
Kansas	1,728	*150,000
Nevada	516	11,542
Oregon		*23,000
California	3,163	130,882
Colorado	1,373	40,000
Grand Aggregate	91,290	6,580,506

* Not reported, but estimated at A. G. Office.

No replies have been received to the yearly request for returns from Georgia since 1870; from Mississippi since 1882. Under date of December 16, 1884, the Assistant Adjutant-General of Arkansas reports that "In 1879 the Legislature of this State abolished the office of Adjutant-General, and with that office went what militia we had. At present, Arkansas has no regularly organized militia." Under date of November 21, 1884, the Adjutant-General of Tennessee reports no regularly organized militia in the State. Under date of December 19, 1883, the Secretary of State of Oregon reports that there is no such officer as Adjutant-General of the State.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MARYLAND.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE 5TH REGIMENT.

The 5th Maryland assembled at its armory in Baltimore, Wednesday, January 28, for instruction in the school of the battalion. Although 8 p. m. fixed in orders as the hour of assembly, it was nearly 9 o'clock before the battalion was formed. The preliminary formations of the companies on their parades were faulty; we noticed one company which was sized, dressed and formed several times, due to the late arrival of some members. The acting 1st Sergeant seemed doubtful as to his position on the right or left of the company until correctly informed. He went to the left and rear of his company to form the left set of fours, which should have been promptly attended to by the left file closer, the 1st Sergeant superintending the formation from his position in front and centre of the company. Consequently the men were kept at a carry an unnecessarily long time, the effect of which was manifested by their gazing about, talking, etc., in ranks. One man unable to bear up under the heavy weight of his rifle assumed a kind of a slouchy parade rest for cavalry, in the meantime looking to the left and rear to see that the sergeant formed the left properly. The discipline generally was too lax. The military bearing of many of the men could be improved by the setting up drill. We do not designate this company by letter, but simply point out the errors to illustrate the defects as they generally prevailed through the battalion. Some companies were better, a few worse. In one of the other companies we noticed a man drilling without gloves. No such irregularity should be allowed. Have the man fall out of ranks if necessary. In others some turned out without overcoats contrary to the order. We understand, however, that there were many new men in ranks. The formation of the battalion was unnecessarily slow. The posting of the markers behind the Sergeant Major not stepping to the front of the latter upon halting. The color company lacked promptness in coming upon the line, thus delaying the formation of the orders. The manual of arms was good, the step very good, and distances generally fair. The

captains seemed attentive to their duties and versed in the tactics; the Adjutant was very military in his bearing. The Colonel maneuvered the regiment as well as the limited drill space would admit. The officers carried their swords at an order instead of a carry in many instances while on the march. The markers were not promptly posted in the right direction in executing right into line from column of fours. The field officer at the head of the column should have attended to this matter. Your correspondent would explain his position as to the criticisms made herein, as he has no desire to be mistaken for a fault-finder. He recognizes the difficulties under which the National Guard organizations labor, and has their interests sincerely at heart. He has had the privilege of seeing the majority of the best military organizations in the country. He had often heard of the reputation of the 5th Maryland. He must honestly confess that he was disappointed in his expectations. Never before in times of peace has so much interest been taken in the National Guard of our country. Consequently, much improvement has been made, and if the 5th Maryland desires to maintain its fine reputation, it must recognize this fact and work all the harder. It will not be many years at the present rates of progress until some of the Southern or Western States will have their "Seventh Regiments" as well as New York City. The personnel, officers, and men, of the regiment appeared to be excellent. In the ranks are to be found many of the most intelligent young men of Baltimore, who are enthusiastic soldiers. Considering these facts, it did not seem to the writer that the regiment has attained that proficiency its fine personnel and good reputation warranted one in expecting.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

The first winter inspection of the 1st Regiment, by Colonel Wiedersheim, took place on Wednesday, January 28. Several of the companies turned out their full strength, while others appeared with slim ranks. However, the regiment passed a fairly creditable inspection, both as regards appearance and numbers in the aggregate.

It was followed by the manual and passages in review, repeated several times. The carry from the right shoulder, and the right shoulder from the carry, executed on the march, were ragged and not in time with the step. The latter was short but in good cadence. Wheels too nearly on a fixed pivot. Distances were badly maintained, as was evident when "Companies right forward, fours right" formed them into a column of fours, with wide gaps between companies as well as fours. "To the left close column of divisions" was nicely executed; but in forming double column, companies were badly mixed. The regiment was now dismissed, and reformed for dress parade. One of the companies having been out of place in the first formation, its discovery on the second caused a hitch, otherwise the formation would have been excellent. The ceremony was gone through with in a handsome manner. The manual was excellent; the order arms especially good, being almost noiseless.

A series of battalion drills have been ordered to take place under the command of senior captains.

A movement is on foot looking to the erection of a new armory for the 2d Regiment. The regiment has for many years occupied the building known as National Guard's Hall, on Race Street, below Sixth. This building was originally constructed as the armory of a single company, the old National Guards. This company was the nucleus of the regiment, becoming what is now known as Company A. The 1st and 3d Regiments and Battalion State Fencibles having commodious armories, the men of the 2d are naturally anxious to secure equally as central a location, and especially an armory that will allow each company to have a separate room. The 2d, though it moves along quietly and does not cause much to be said concerning it, is one of the best regiments in the State. It is well-drilled and well-disciplined, and desires much better quarters than it now has.

National Guard matters throughout the State continue as they have been for a couple of years or more, flat and spiritless. Of course, the inaugural trip is causing some preparation. It appears, however, to be a continuation of the review and show business of which there was so much last summer at camp, and was ordered, no doubt, with the idea of giving the Guard a boom. Perhaps it will, but there is a don't care about going feeling among many.

VERMONT.

The commissioned officers of the National Guard will meet for instruction and drill at Burlington, Feb 26 and 27. Upon recommendation of Brigadier General L. G. Kingsley, Commanding Colonel Wm. L. Greenleaf, 1st Regiment, is designated to arrange and conduct the details of instruction as provided in foregoing act. Brigadier General H. K. Ide, Quartermaster General, will furnish transportation and pay.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In the matter of the charges preferred against Capt. E. A. Harris, Co. C, 2d Regiment, Adjutant General Dalton issued under date of January 29, orders to the effect that "a full investigation having been had, for satisfactory reasons and in the interest of the public service, special orders No. 3, current series, are rescinded, and Capt. Edward A. Harris is hereby reprimanded and restored to duty."

In promulgating this order, General Nat. Wales, commanding the 2d Brigade, calls attention to the same in the following manner:

"The charges against Capt. Harris were as follows: First—Neglect of duty. Second—Unofficerlike conduct. Third—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Fourth—Insult to a superior officer in the line of military duty. Upon investigation, the Commander-in-Chief finds Capt. Harris deserving of a reprimand in General Orders, which is accordingly administered. Gen. Wales regrets that such a stigma should rest upon an officer of this brigade, reflecting as it does not alone upon the officer so disgraced, but upon the entire command, and injuring the

reputation of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He trusts that the penalty inflicted upon Capt. Harris will have a salutary effect on discipline in the brigade, and be a reminder that subordination and implicit obedience is the first duty of a soldier, and especially of an officer, who stands as an example to his command."

We have received a handsome invitation to their military levee at the armory, Boston, on Feb. 25. Committee—Capt. H. D. Andrews, Lieuts. I. H. Alard and E. B. Wadsworth. Reception Committee—Major T. J. Pierce, Capt. S. Wilmarth, C. A. Kimball, Majors A. Dearborn, L. Slade, Capt. B. W. Dean, A. L. Sanborn, G. E. Richardson, C. C. Emery, G. S. Holt, C. F. Thurston, Major H. G. Kemp.

THE MILITIA IN 1838.

A correspondent sends us this curious extract from the Philadelphia *National Gazette* of July 17, 1838:

Fighting the Indians in Florida, (says the *Baltimore Republican*, after all, is not so bad a business, at least for the militia). In Mr. Basson's speech on the increase of the army, he gave the following items as a part of the Quarter-master's certified report of expenses incurred by a corps of Alabama militia in the service of Uncle Sam. Just think of the militia officers fighting the Indians with half-a-dozen Cologne Water and Segars at \$24 a thousand. We consider this bill as one of the queerest curiosities of the day. The *Cologne Water*, particularly, is something that would have mightily tickled Daniel Boone.

1 basket of Champagne Wine	\$28 00
4 boxes of Champagne Cider, at \$6	24 00
1 keg Newark Cider	10 00
1 bbl. Cognac Brandy, 40 gallons at \$2 and barrel	81 75
1 bbl. Malaga Wine, 32 gall's, at \$1.25	40 00
6 dr. boxes best Segars, at \$6	36 00
1 box honey dew Tobacco, 64 lbs. at \$1	64 00
120 bottles of Porter, at 40 cents	48 00
1 bbl. Claret Wine	38 00
½ dozen Cologne Water	3 00

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. R. Welder and Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., publish a naval story of the late war, by W. H. Winslow, M. D., Ph. D., which will recall to the mind of many naval officers, experiences, pleasanter perhaps in the retrospect than they were in the reality. Dr. Winslow's story is entitled "Cruising and Blockading," and it presents a lifelike picture of the experiences of its hero, Harry Careswell, from his first introduction to the Service at the Academy, just before the war, through the exciting episodes of his career as an officer attached to one of the blockading squadrons. The author shows so thorough a familiarity with life at the Naval Academy, and service on a man-of-war, that we assume him to be the W. H. Winslow who resigned from the Academy in 1858, and afterwards served in the Navy from June 28, 1862, until his honorable discharge as an acting ensign, Oct. 26, 1863. He has endeavored, from his experience and his diary of the war, to make an instructive, interesting and amusing story, which he has certainly succeeded in doing. Speaking from experience, apparently, he says of hazing: "It is an experience of college life which few care to invite, yet most persons are glad to have passed through. It becomes sometimes cruel and illegal, and should be restrained within reasonable limits." He tells us this story of the experience of his hero at the Academy: "One night the dormitories were prepared for a visitor. A bombastic, martinet-like lieutenant, fond of whiskey, was on duty as executive officer, and the middies knew he would come around as a smelling committee about midnight. He came, odorous and fuming with wines, resplendent in a new uniform, and accompanied by one of the half dozen Academy police. He walked to the hall door of No. 1, pushed it incautiously open and stepped in. A pail of dirty water, gathered from the rooms, had been poised upon the door, and it descended and ducked him thoroughly. He rushed through the rooms, peered into each sleeping (?) middy's face, and then went down to No. 2. Headless and enraged, he pushed open the door and received a second baptism. He would have had others had he not been cooled by his receptions, and ordered the policeman to make further investigations with a pole. The new uniform was ruined, the midshipmen were cross-examined unskillfully by a sympathetic commander next day, and no one was found guilty, so cunningly had the division of labor been accomplished." Possibly some officers recall this incident: "An American man-of-war was detained in the channel awhile, when trying to go to sea in chase of a blockade runner that had recently sailed. She got away too late to catch the fleeing craft, and her captain and officers were angry. After dark all lights were extinguished, and the man-of-war was turned about and run back until Moro was barely visible through the mist. Then the 11-inch pivot was loaded with solid shot, the gun given extreme elevation, and the pointed mass of iron fired directly at the offending fortification. There was a flashing of lights, a roll of drums and a manning of the batteries; but the ship's helm was put to starboard and she was soon far away to the eastward. The shot went entirely over Moro and ploughed up the hill beyond, narrowly missing a human habitation. The garrison and the authorities were very much surprised and exercised over the occurrence, but no plausible explanation was reached. Some thought a gun had gone off accidentally; others that a shot had been fired at a vessel and gone astray." Dr. Winslow's story is evidently too literal a record of actual experiences to be called a work of fiction, and is indeed what its title promises, "a naval story of the late war."

Colonel Henry is receiving quite a number of complimentary notices upon his Target Manual. Among others, Colonel Robbins, General Inspector of Rifle Practice State of New York, in ordering some, says: "Of course, with our 50 caliber Remington, there are points of difference, but it cannot fail to be a help, to even an old shot." Colonel Farrington, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, State of Maine, says: "From no small experience, I know your book is valuable." We have already expressed our opinion on its simplicity and its large amount of practical information in a small space. Every company should have a few copies.

WHEN I WAS A MIDDY.

In your JOURNAL of the 29th you give the ratings and classifications of petty officers or enlisted [?shipped] men as prescribed by U. S. Navy Regulation Circular No. 41; in which I noticed lamp-lighters, jacks of the dust, buglers, barbers, etc., and tailors are classed as seamen of the first class. "Shades of Benbow," and has it come to this, that an "able seaman" that pride and boast of the sea may come in these degenerate times to be considered no better than a fiddler, a tinker, or a tailor? When I was a Mid, it was common to say the Service is going to the devil—as it has been ever since—but now I believe it.

AN OLD SALT.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The Pennsylvania Commandery met Feb. 4, when the investiture of Senior Vice-Commander Phineas J. Horwitz, Med. Director, U. S. N., and Gen. W. L. James, U. S. V., took place, and the following were elected members: Capt. L. M. O'Brien, 17th U. S. Infantry; Lieut. J. Caldwell, U. S. V.; Lieut. H. W. Gaikill, U. S. V.; Colonel William Ludlow, U. S. A.; Surgeon L. I. Magruder, U. S. A.; Capt. R. H. Morris, U. S. V.; Commodore J. H. Russell, U. S. N.; Capt. A. M. Raphael, U. S. A.; Colonel S. H. Starr, U. S. A.; General Jas. Stewart, Jr., U. S. V.; Lieut. J. J. Thomas, U. S. V.; J. T. Lee, U. S. V., and Capt. A. Taylor, U. S. V. Maj. General Winfield S. Hancock, Bret. Col. John P. Nicholson, Maj. W. H. Laubert were elected representatives to the Congress.

The Maine Commandery will hold a meeting at Portland, Feb. 4, when the applications for membership of Colonel S. H. Allen and Captains H. S. Melcher and E. I. Merrill, U. S. V., were acted upon. The Commandery has issued a "Roll of Members to Feb. 1, 1885."

At a meeting of the New York Commandery, held Feb. 4, the following applicants for membership were elected: Colonel P. J. Yorke, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. H. Barker, U. S. V.; Capt. F. S. Halliday, U. S. V.; Surgeon R. V. McKim, U. S. V.; Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson, U. S. N.; Surgeon Joseph Hugg, U. S. N., and Major Chas. Appleby, U. S. V. The representatives for the Quadrennial Congress, to be held at Chicago, April 15 next, are Generals C. A. Carleton, U. S. V., and R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., and Pay Director J. S. Cunningham, U. S. N. Paymaster E. N. Whitehouse, U. S. N., was received in transfer from the Pennsylvania Commandery, and Gen. William Myers, U. S. A., retired, from the Illinois Commandery. Obituary resolutions were adopted in the case of the late Lieut. Col. R. C. Perry, U. S. A. Resolutions of sympathy with two sick members, Gen. McQuade and Lieut. Loyall Farragut, were passed, and a paper of personal war reminiscences was read by Gen. Locke, U. S. V. After the business meeting about 150 members sat down to supper, at which Gen. Molinores presided, followed by Gen. W. N. Grier, U. S. A. A congratulatory telegram was received from the Ohio Commandery, which celebrated its second anniversary the same evening.

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, Jan. 7, among those elected were Colonel F. B. Hamilton, U. S. A., and Lieut. H. K. Gilman, U. S. M. C. At a meeting to be held Feb. 4, applications for membership from the following were acted upon: Lieut. G. G. Lott, 11th U. S. Infantry; Major R. S. G. Dyrenforth, U. S. V.; Major L. S. Babbs, Ord. Dept., U. S. A.; Capt. W. P. Graves, 2d U. S. Artillery; Lieut. H. C. Pearson, U. S. V.; Capt. T. F. Slader, U. S. V.; Surgeon D. W. C. Patterson, U. S. V.; General R. M. Cutche, U. S. V.; Capt. H. J. Nowlan, 7th U. S. Cavalry; Lieut.-Commander L. Kingsley, U. S. N.; Capt. A. J. Henton, U. S. V., and Surgeon J. O. Stanton, U. S. V. The total membership, Jan. 7, was 283. General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., and Commander A. G. Kellogg, U. S. N., have been transferred to this Commandery from that of Ohio.

Major-General Hancock, Acting Commander-in-Chief, an-

nounces that the Fifth Quadrennial Congress of the Order will convene in Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, April 15, 1885, at 10 a. m.; that the credentials of the representatives of each Commandery should be forwarded over the seal of the Commandery to the Recorder-in-Chief, at Philadelphia, on or before April 1, 1885, and that Headquarters in Chicago will be at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The California Commandery is making preparations for the annual encampment, to be held in San Francisco Feb. 17 to 21. At the February meeting a large number of applications for membership will be acted upon, including Major James Biddle, 6th Cavalry; Major Leslie Smith, 3d Infantry; Maj. Franklin Meacham, Surgeon; Capt. James M. J. Sano, 7th Inf.; Capt. C. Williams, 7th Inf.; Capt. David J. Craige, 12th Inf.; Capt. C. M. Bailey, 8th Inf.; Captain Wm. R. Parnell, 1st Cavalry; Captain James Jackson, 1st Cavalry; Captain James W. Powell, 6th Infantry; Captain Stephen Baker, 6th Infantry; Captain Daniel W. Benham, 7th Infantry; Captain May H. Stacey, 12th Infantry; Captain Isaac R. Dunkleberg, 1st Cavalry; Captain Clarence Ewen, Assistant Surgeon; Captain W. A. Rafferty, 6th Cavalry; Captain John M. Norvell, 12th Infantry; Captain Jas. Halloran, 12th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant George S. Wilson, 12th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Harry L. Haskell, 12th Infantry; 1st Lieutenant Stephen W. Groesbeck, Adjutant, 6th Infantry; 2d Lieutenant Elon F. Wilcox, 6th Cavalry, eldest son of General O. B. Wilcox, U. S. A., and George Morris Haller, eldest son of Colonel G. O. Haller, U. S. A.

At a meeting of the Boston Commandery, held Feb. 4, Capt. J. P. Richards, U. S. V., and Surg. Geo. W. Snow, U. S. V., were elected members.

At the meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, Milwaukee, Feb. 4, the following candidates were balloted for: Governor Hubbard, of Minnesota; Colonel E. E. Bryant, U. S. V.; Captain T. N. Stevens, U. S. V.; Major L. Howland, U. S. V.; Lieutenant H. T. Drake, U. S. V.; Lieutenant F. A. Anson, U. S. V., and General J. H. Dennis, U. S. V. A lunch followed the meeting, during which a paper was read by Colonel J. W. Barlow.

FORMING SQUARES IN BATTLE.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR EDWARD HAMLEY, of the British Army, is strongly opposed to the tactics adopted by the troops of forming squares in battle. He argues that unless the front rank is lying down, a position it could not maintain when the enemy comes close to the sides attacked, it delivers a fire small in proportion to the number of rifles, while the sides not attacked deliver none. Should the square be penetrated then it becomes a mob, because the recoiling troops are pressed back on the other forces. The troops forming three sides of the square have their backs to the enemy who have succeeded in getting inside, and such of the men as face inward to meet the attack cannot fire on the enemy without also firing into the opposite side of the square. He thinks it desirable to ascertain how far the losses in the late action were caused by the English fire during the mêlée. When the whole brigade is placed in a square the chances of disaster are immensely increased, as the sides of the square are under different regimental commanders, unaccustomed to act in such close association, while the extent of the space occupied renders it difficult for the brigade commander to convey with sufficient promptitude the orders necessary to ensure an

ensemble, even in movements of a simple kind, and impossible to effect a good formation when engaged with an enemy in a much better formation, such as echelons, or half battalions, or even double companies.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

ADMIRAL COURBET telegraphed early in the week that the French forces, after a severe fight, have carried the Chinese works commanding the Kelung mines. He states that the Chinese loss was heavy. The despatch gives the following account of the battle: "On Jan. 25, with 1,500 men and four guns, we moved upon the enemy's works and carried several of them. The works captured menaced our positions on the southeast. We stopped half a league from our works and 600 metres from a strongly fortified plateau. As soon as our troops are rested we shall continue our advance. The enemy made a vigorous resistance, and their musketry fire was very effective. Our soldiers displayed great dash. Two of our officers and seven of our men were killed and fifty-three were wounded during the engagement." Advices also state that Gens. De Isle and Negrier are advancing upon Langson from different directions, each in command of a column of 6,000 troops.

A DESPATCH of Jan. 31 from Shanghai says that the ex-Governors of Yan-Nan and Kioang-Si have been condemned to be beheaded for allowing the French troops to capture Bac-Ninh.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE French commission on small arms has under trial at St. Etienne a new rifle invented by a nephew of Gen. Picard. Its operation requires but two movements, and it can be fired thirty times a minute.

La France Militaire reports a recent successful trial at Berlin of captive balloons, under direction of Major Buchholz. The trials are to be continued before the Minister of War and the General Staff. The balloons were entirely constructed by workmen in the Army, and it is said aeronautic battalions will be formed to operate them.

An outcry has been raised by the Moscow press against the Minister of Marine for giving orders for gunboats to Swedish firms. Of late years a number of vessels have been constructed at Stockholm for the Russian Government. One of them, the *Situs*, is now receiving her armament and general equipment at Cronstadt, preparatory to proceeding to the Pacific in the Spring.

The authorities at Portsmouth, England, will institute an exhaustive experiment with the view of determining the comparative cost of lighting ships of war with the usual oil lamp and the electric light. The experiment will be on board the *Colossus*, which is fitted with the most thorough installation yet attempted on board ship. The dynamos will be driven continuously for seven days and nights, careful observations being taken of the consumption of coal and oil during the trial.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and whiteness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York.

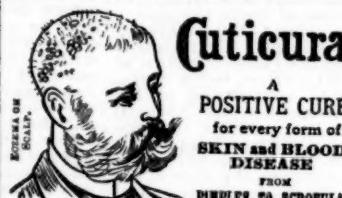
PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF GUNS.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, JANUARY 26, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, are invited and will be received at this office until eleven o'clock A. M., February 25th, 1885, when they will be opened in the presence of bidders for moving guns from Sandy Hook, as follows: 2 to Fort Hamilton; 7 to Fort Independence, Mass.; 8 to Fort Winthrop, Mass.; 10 to Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.; 23 to Fort Monroe, Va.; 27 to Fort Warren, Mass.—each gun weighing about 16,000 pounds. Proposals will be entertained for all or any one or more of the shipments. They should be addressed to the undersigned, of whom any further information can be obtained, and marked "Proposals for moving guns from Sandy Hook."

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.,
Deputy Quartermaster.

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DISEASE
from
PIMPLES to SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing Itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scalp Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cts.; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CARL FISCHER,
No. 6 FOURTH AVENUE, N. Y.

Last Publications for Military Band by C. M. Meyrelles, "Oregonia" (Military) Overture, dedicated to Gen. John P. Hatch; "Dragoons Call," Characteristic Piece, dedicated to Lieut. Ch. F. Roe; "All hands on deck," Overture, dedicated to Admiral Upshur.

Will be sent out on trial.
Special attention to orders from the U. S. Army and Navy.

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9-inch Border for..... \$20.00
Without Gold..... 12.00

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RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

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On high, healthy, well-drained ground, in about the choicest dwelling locality of Newark, N. J., many of which command a view of the Ocean, Staten Island, and the bays, islands and cities intervening. Each lot will be sold on a payment of \$5 down, and \$5 per month thereafter until paid for. Cottages on similar terms. The prices of lots will be as follows: Between Hawthorne Avenue and Bayonne Street, \$215 per lot. Between Bayonne and Bigelow Street, \$200 per lot; and between Bigelow Street and Clinton Avenue, \$300 per lot. The prices of all unsold lots will be increased \$5 each month. Circulars and maps of R. WILSON, Attorney, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

DE VAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, NIAGARA CO., N. Y.

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Founded 1845, FARMDALE, KY.
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The Michigan Military Academy.

Graduates admitted to University upon diploma. Location 29 miles from Detroit; pleasant and healthful. Next term begins Sept. 16. Expenses, \$350 per year. For Catalogue address Col. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Mich.

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Repairing and Silver Mounting
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347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

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Made to Measure, 6 for \$9.

Selected Wamsutta Muslin, extra fine solid
Satin Linen Broadcloth, Reinforced French Placket
Sleeves, with initial. Fit, Quality, and Workmanship
guaranteed.

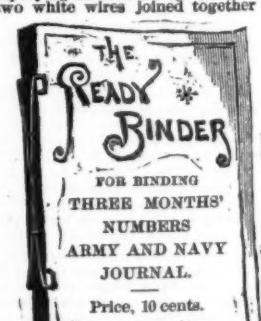
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GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, HOSIERY, NECKWEAR,
JEWELRY, SUSPENDERS, &c. At popular prices.

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THIS BINDER is light, strong, and handsome, and the weekly issues of the ARMY and NAVY JOURNAL are held together by it in the convenient form of a book, which can be kept lying on the reading-table. It is made of two white wires joined together in the



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No. 10

RAW MEERSCHAUM, & AMBER FOR SALE.

FACTORIES: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

THE Army of India is, on paper, 190,000 strong, of which almost exactly one-third are Europeans, the remaining two-thirds being natives. In the days of the mutiny the native army numbered 300,000.

The Progrès Militaire announces a new invention by Major Baurakers, by which horses will be able to swim broad rivers with their riders on their backs. It is only 1.2 kilos. in weight, and has been successfully tried between Cannes and the Isle Marguerite. The distance to and fro, 3,400 metres, was traversed with ease, and, after landing, the rider stowed the apparatus in his saddle-bag.

GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, General Lord Wolseley's Chief of Staff, has been temporarily appointed to succeed General Stewart as commander of the expedition to Khartoum via Matamneh. General Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds General Buller as Chief of Staff. General Grenfell succeeds General Wood as Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army. General Clery succeeds General Grenfell in command of the Nile transports.

AFTER the last Turkish war the Russian Government built very powerful fortifications at Otschakoff, and raised it to the rank of a first-class fortified point on the Black Sea. Otschakoff guards the entrance to the River Bourg, on which Nicolaieff is situated. As it will play a very important part in the next war, the Government has sanctioned extensive harbor improvements, to be carried out and completed during the next three years.

GENERAL GORDON is a great smoker, and is amply provided with tobacco. He had two palaces at Khartoum, and a gun in position on the flat roof of each of them. At sunrise daily he mounted to the roof, and made a careful survey of the whole country with his telescope, and marked any changes which might have taken place in the enemy's position. If nothing unusual had happened, and there were no signs of any movement on the part of the Mahdi's men, he retired into his quarters and slept the greater part of the day. He rose before sunset, and after darkness set in he started for the ramparts, which he perambulated all night, seeing that the sentries were all properly posted and on the alert, and cheering the troops by his conversation and example.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, ----- \$17,095,567.10
Liabilities, ----- 14,700,116.37

Total Surplus, ----- \$2,395,450.73

This Company insures the lives of Officers of the Army and Navy without extra premium, except when actually engaged in warfare, which premium if not paid at the assumption of the extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of residence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the cash surrender and paid up insurance values as guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

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Burnaby's Ride to Khiva.

A Ride to Khiva: Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. By FRED BURNABY (Captain Royal Horse Guards). With Portrait, Maps, and an Appendix, containing, with other information, a Series of March-routes, Compiled from a Russian Work. Pp. 404. 12mo., Cloth, \$2.00. (New Edition.)

Whirls us along almost as swiftly and gayly as the story of Gil Blas, yet when we lay it down we find ourselves apprised of much that is new and striking respecting a most interesting country. *** A vivid sense of humor and a mastery of crisp, bright English.—N.Y. Sun.

Captain Burnaby's story is told in a dashing, offhand style. *** The descriptions in this book are graphic and pleasing, and the reader is carried along by the freshness and dash of the author's style. From the first page to the last there is not a dull line to be found.—N.Y. Herald.

His work is a valuable addition to the library of travel in Central Asia, presenting a variety of novel information, apart from the gay and soldier-like style of its composition. Captain Burnaby is a rare master of descriptive writing. With no affectation of humor, he is alive to the comic aspect of things: his mind is always on the alert, and his hand never wears; his language is that of life, not of books.—N.Y. Tribune.

* Any of the above works sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price.

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TWO INTERESTING BOOKS.

Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire. Complete in one volume, With Steel Portraits, cloth extra, \$1.50 each.

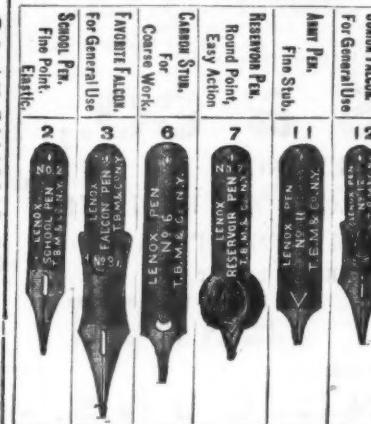
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THE French Government has ordered Admiral Courbet to rigorously enforce the right of search against every vessel flying the flag of a neutral power and attempting to run the blockade of Formosa. All the Powers have been notified of this order.

The attempt of Nordenfelt to convict Hotchkiss of infringement of his patent for the breech action of quick-firing machine guns is confined to the French courts, where Mr. Hotchkiss, however, produced the model of his breech action, which had been ordered several months before Mr. Nordenfelt patented his supposed invention. Mr. H. also produced the receipt bill of the pattern-maker for the model, showing that it had been delivered and paid for sixteen days before Mr. Nordenfelt applied for his French patent.

According to the "Navy List" for 1885 the German Navy is officered by 1 vice-admiral, 7 rear-admirals, 71 captains, 92 lieutenants, 161 sub-lieutenants, 116 midshipmen, and 118 cadets. The fleet consists of 24 ironclads, 8 cruising frigates, 9 corvettes, 5 cruisers, 4 gunboats, 8 despatch boats, 9 training ships, 2 transports, and 12 vessels for service in the ports, making in all 81 ships. In addition to the vessels doing duty upon the coast at home, there are 11 on foreign service, of which 4 are in the East, 3 in Australia, and 1 each upon the coasts of South America, the Mediterranean, East Africa, and the North Atlantic.

The two iron screw steam cruisers *Eurotas* and *Peneus*, constructed in England for Greece, have left for the Piraeus. The vessels are each to be armed with two breech-loading Krupp 9.6 centimetre guns, mounted on Vavasseur automatic central pivot carriages placed on platforms forward and aft, and with two Hotchkiss machine guns, one on each side, amidships. The forward gun has a range of 40 degrees abaft direct broadside fire, round forward to the same position on the opposite side, and the after gun has an equal range aft. The vessels are each of 420 tons, the dimensions being 137 by 25 by 14 feet, and they are divided into six separate watertight compartments. They are rigged as bars and have a spread of canvas to enable them to cruise under sail alone. The engines and boilers are below

the water line, and the boilers are further protected by having the coal bunkers ranged between them and the ship's side, extending to the main deck. The propeller is of gunmetal, Bevis's patent feathering type. Both vessels were subjected to two trials under canvas and one under steam. In both of the trials under canvas the vessels proved themselves to be possessed of abundant stability, fast sailors, and very easily managed. The mean speed under steam of six double runs over the measured mile was 10.55 knots. The revolutions were 126 per minute, pressure 69 pounds, and vacuum 26 inches.

The editor of the London *Shipping Gazette* has conceived the absurd theory that the completion of the Panama and Nicaragua Canals "may materially affect the climate of the western world by interfering with the Gulf Stream, deflecting its current into the Pacific Ocean."

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK.

The forty-second annual report of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, like its predecessors, is a record of prosperity and marvelous financial growth. The assets have reached nearly one hundred and four millions, and the surplus fund exceeds \$12,000,000. The policy holders were: \$13,923,002 during the year. From the date of organization in 1843 the record of the Mutual Life is as follows: Received from the insured, \$270,932,584; paid to the insured, \$216,094,211. Sum now held in trust for the policy holders, \$103,876,179.

BIRTHS.

CUSTER.—At Fort Sill, I. T., January 15, 1885, to the wife of Capt. Bethel Moore Custer, 24th U. S. Infantry, a son.

GOLDMAN.—At Albany, N. Y., January 16, to the wife of Lieutenant Henry J. Goldman, 5th U. S. Cavalry, a son.

HESS.—At McConnellsburg, Pa., January 23, to the wife of Capt. Frank W. Hess, 3d U. S. Art., a daughter.

MARRIED.

STANTON-BURKE.—At Newport, Feb. 5, at the residence of the bride's brother, Lieut. Aaron Ward, U. S. Navy, by the Rev. Geo. J. Magill, Lieut. WILLIAM STANTON, 6th U. S.

STATEMENT

or The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, F. S. WINSTON, President.

For the year ending December 31st, 1884.

ASSETS..... \$103,876,178.51

Annuity Account.

	No.	Ann. Payments.		No.	Ann. Payments.
Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1884.	61	\$23,134.21	Annuities in force, Jan. 1st, 1885.	61	\$23,691.63
Premium Annuities.....	5	3,674.96	Premium Annuities.....	5	2,994.44
Annuities Issued.....		1,756.70	Annuities Terminated.....		1,009.90
	66	\$28,565.97		66	\$28,565.97

Insurance Account.

	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1884.....	110,930	\$342,946.02	Policies in force, Jan. 1st, 1885.....	114,804	\$351,789.25
Risks Assumed.....	11,194	34,675.98	Risks Terminated.....	7,380	25,882.73
	122,184	\$377,622.01		122,184	\$377,622.01

Revenue Account.

	Cr.
To Balance from last account.....	\$94,972,108.96
" Premiums received.....	13,850,238.48
" Interest and Rents.....	5,345,059.98
	\$114,067,427.27
Dr.	Balance Sheet.
To Reserve at four per cent.....	\$96,242,543.00
" Premiums by death not yet due.....	602,387.00
" Premiums paid in advance.....	27,477.36
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund.....	4,740,771.15
	\$103,876,178.51
By Bonds Secured by Mortgages on Real Estate.....	\$46,978,527.96
" United States and other Bonds.....	34,324,822.00
" Loans on Collaterals.....	6,888,387.50
" Real Estate.....	10,284,693.04
" Cash in Banks and Trust Companies at interest.....	2,644,988.54
" Interest accrued.....	1,930,418.54
" Premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual.....	1,103,115.38
" Premiums in transit, principally for December.....	188,714.51
" Taxes and Assessments.....	223,169.61
" Expenses.....	872,263.87
" Balance to New Account.....	97,009,913.08
	\$114,067,427.27
Cr.	
To Reserve at four per cent.....	\$96,242,543.00
" Premiums by death not yet due.....	602,387.00
" Premiums paid in advance.....	27,477.36
" Surplus and Contingent Guarantee Fund.....	4,740,771.15
	\$103,876,178.51

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a half per cent. Interest be used, the Surplus is over \$12,000,000.

From the Surplus, as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each participating Policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1885.

ASSETS..... \$103,876,178.51

NEW YORK, January 21, 1885.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,	JULIEN T. DAVIES,
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LUCIUS ROBINSON,	ALEXANDER H. RICE,	S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER
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GEORGE S. COE,	F. KATCHFORD STACE,	GEORGE BLISS,
JOHN E. DEVELIN,	FREDERICK H. COSSITT,	RUFUS W. PECKHAM,
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OFFICE:

COMPANY'S BUILDING,
NASSAU, CEDAR AND LIBERTY STREETS.

Cavalry, to MARIE LOUISE BURNETT, daughter of the late Gen. Ward Burnett.

SEARS—RANLETT.—At New Orleans, La., Feb. 4, Lieutenant J. H. SEARS, U. S. Navy, to Miss ROSA RANLETT.

STEWART—TOLLES.—At Manchester, N. H., January 20, Captain W. H. STEWART, U. S. N., to Miss A. LIZZIE TOLLES.

THOMPSON—MOORE.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Jan. 27, Captain W. A. THOMPSON, 4th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss MINNIE BERNARD MOORE, daughter of Colonel John Moore, U. S. Army.

DIED.

BRENNAN.—At a special meeting of the Literary Club, Troop G, 2d U. S. Cavalry, held on the 24th day of January, 1885, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God, the giver and taker of life, to call from our midst our highly esteemed and beloved member, Edward Brennan, be it

Resolved, That this Association express their sincere regrets for the loss sustained by Troop G, 2d U. S. Cavalry, and this Association, in the death of our late member, Edward Bren-

an, and sympathize with the bereaved family in their affliction; Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and the Walla Walla Statesman, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

BURBANK.—At Portsmouth, N. H., January 30, Medical Inspector CHARLES H. BURBANK, U. S. Navy.

DIBBLE.—At Philadelphia, February 4, Carpenter JONAS DIBBLE, U. S. Navy, retired, in the 81st year of his age.

KELTH.—At Bridgewater, Mass., Jan. 27, EDWIN HARRISON KELTH, formerly Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

LOW.—At Albany, N. Y., February 1, JOHN STUART LOW, only child of Lieut. W. F. Low, U. S. Navy.

NOURSE.—At the Highlands, near Georgetown, D. C., Feb. 4, in her 22d year, MRS. REBECCA WISTAR NOURSE, widow of the late Major Charles J. Nourse, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Anthony Morris, Esq.

PHELPS.—At Guilford, Vt., February 2, General JOHN W. PHELPS, formerly Captain 4th U. S. Artillery, and Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers.

SCHWATKA.—At Salem, Ore., January 25, Mrs. AMELIA HULL SCHWATKA, in the 73d year of her age.

THORNLEY.—At Charlottesville, Va., January 23, Mrs.

JULIA H. THORNLEY, wife of Medical Director John Thornley, U. S. Navy.

ELIZABETH WIRT SUTHERLAND.

Little Beth Sutherland, who died a few days ago, had, in her short life, comprising hardly a decade of years, won the admiration and affection of many. She had endeared herself alike to old and young. She was bright and joyous as a sunbeam, in her hours of play and mirth, and she was endowed with rare and noble qualities. She was frank, truthful and unselfish, obedient always and courageous to the end. She was devout and imbued with a simple, and childlike, yet earnest faith, and on her bed of sickness, although racked by pain she

"Was sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust," which, alas, the scepticism and doubting of more mature years leave to so few of us.

Thoughtful of others, unmindful of herself, the little lass twined herself around many hearts, and the superb commander, and gallant soldier, who has stood unmoved and calm amid the tumult of so many hard fought battles, shed tears when he knew he would see his little friend no more. Many may wonder that in such a brief space of years, any great influence for good could have been exerted, but every soldier may profit by the example of this little maid, who possessed, girl as she was, and child as she was, the two great military virtues, obedience and courage.

M.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate AS A BRAIN FOOD.

Dr. S. F. NEWCOMER, Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility, and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly well."

R. H. MACY & CO.
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and 13th St., New York
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MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S
NECKWEAR.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs
IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRYED

Shirts

AT 65 CENTS, are made from carefully selected linens, and the button holes are hand made. Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order. Unlaundried, at 9 cents; Laundered at \$1.24, \$1.49 and \$1.99. Consult Catalogue or send for instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP
AND GARRISON
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND IN YOUR NAME
AND ADDRESS FOR OUR FALL AND WINTER
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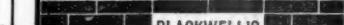






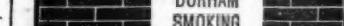


















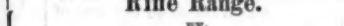












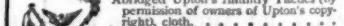


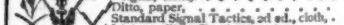


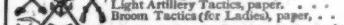


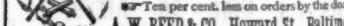


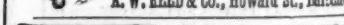






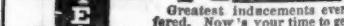


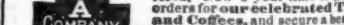


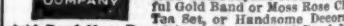


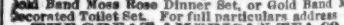














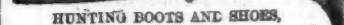


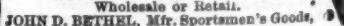


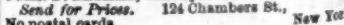


















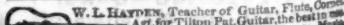


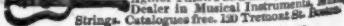












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